

The Adams Sentinel.

ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—Washington.

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NO. 19.

Poetry.

A TOUCHING MEMORIAL.

The following copy of verses were written by Mr. Adams on the day preceding his fatal attack of illness, and designed to accompany his autograph signature, which had been requested by a female friend. Few of our readers but will read them with deep and even tender interest.

Written for Miss C. L. Edwards, of Massachusetts, on the day preceding his attack.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,
Quincy, Massachusetts.

In days of yore, the poet's pen
From wing of bird was plundered.
Perhaps of goose, but, now and then,
From Jove's own Eagle sundered.
But, now, metallic pens disclose
Alone the poet's numbers;
In iron inspiration glows
Or with the minstrel slumbers.

Fair Damsel! could my pen impart,
In prose or lofty rhyme,
The pure emotions of my heart,
To speed the flight of time,
What metal from the womb of earth
Could worth intrinsic bear
To stamp with corresponding worth
The blessings thou wouldst share?

Miscellaneous.

A PLEASANT SURPRISE.

A young man of eighteen or twenty, a student in a University, took a walk one day with a professor, who was commonly called the student's friend, such was his kindness to the young men whose office it was to instruct.

While they were now walking together, and the professor was seeking to lead the conversation to grave subjects, they saw a pair of old shoes lying in their path, which they supposed to belong to a poor man who was at work in a field close by, and who had nearly finished his day's work.

The young student turned to the professor, saying: "let us play the man a trick; we will hide his shoes, and conceal ourselves behind those bushes, and watch to see his perplexity when he cannot find them."

"My dear friend," answered the professor, "we must never amuse ourselves at the expense of the poor. But you are rich, and you may give yourself a much greater pleasure by means of this poor man. Put a dollar into each shoe, and then we will hide ourselves."

The student did so, and then placed himself with the professor behind the bushes close by, through which they could easily watch the laborer, and see whatever wonder or joy he might express.

The poor man had soon finished his work, and came across the field to the path, where he had left his coat and shoes. While he put on the coat he slipped one foot into one of his shoes; but feeling something hard, he stooped down and found the dollar. Astonishment and wonder were seen on his countenance; he gazed upon the dollar, turned it round, and looked again; then he looked round him on all sides, but could see no one. Now he put the money in his pocket, and proceeded to put on the other shoe; but how great was his astonishment when he found the other dollar! His feelings overcame him; he fell upon his knees, looked up to heaven, and uttered a loud and fervent thanksgiving, in which he spoke of his wife, sick and helpless, and his children without bread, whom this timely bounty from some unknown hand would save from perishing.

The young man stood there deeply affected, and tears filled his eyes.

"Now," said the professor, "are you not much better pleased than if you had played your intended trick?"

"O dearest sir," answered the youth, "you have taught me a lesson now that I will never forget. I feel now the truth of the words which I never before understood, 'it is better to give than to receive.'"

We should never approach the poor but with the wish to do them good.

Those who are troubled with palpitation of the heart should sleep with their heads high, and never have the head within the bed clothes. It is customary for many persons to cover their heads and slumber in this manner. This is injurious to the lungs, as the air that is exhaled, is at the next breath inhaled. Some children get into this habit, and parents should be careful to watch them and break it up. To wash the face, hands and teeth before going to bed, contributes much to sound and refreshing slumber, and refreshing sleep is as necessary to the health of body and mind as our daily food. Night is the best period of repose, as it is the most natural. Those whose occupations lead them to be much awake at night, often fall into consumptive diseases. Eight hours is not too long a period for sleep, although many never sleep more than six.

Bedrooms should not be low in the roof, should be well ventilated and frequently submitted to currents of air passing through them, but never when persons are asleep. A damp atmosphere to sleep in should be avoided, and in every case after rising, the face, neck, hands and teeth should be well cleansed.

PAT AND THE STEAM ENGINE.

The following, which we find in the Boston Bee, is capital. If the editors have any more of the "same sort" left, we hope they will send them along:

An Irishman, a day or two since, who had been often and profitably employed as a stevedore, was observed intently gazing at a steam engine, that was whizzing away at a swift rate, doing his work for him, and lifting the cotton out from the hold of a ship, quicker than you can say "Jack Robinson." Pat looked till his anger was pretty well up, and then shaking his fist at the "tarnal critter," he exclaimed—

"Choog, choog, choog, spet, spet, stame it, and be bothered, ye ould child o' Satan, that you are! Ye may do the work o' twenty-five fellirs—ye may take the bread out iv an honest Irishman's mouth,—but by the powers, now, ye can't vote, old blazer, mind that, will ye!"

Talking After Church.—"Well, Laura, give me a short sketch of the sermon. Where was the text?"

"Oh, I don't know—I have forgotten it. But would you believe it? Mrs. V. wore that horrid bonnet of her's. I couldn't keep my eyes off it, all meeting time. Miss P. had on a lovely little pink one; Miss T. wore a new shawl that must have cost fifty dollars. I wonder her folks don't see the folly of such extravagance. And there was Mrs. H. with her perlice. It's astounding what a want of taste some folks exhibit."

"Well, if you have forgotten the sermon, you have not the audience. But which preacher do you prefer, this one or Mr. A.?"

"Oh, Mr. A. He's so handsome, and so graceful! What an eye, and what a set of teeth he has!"

Practical Joking.—A wag in a country bar-room, where each man was relating the wonderful tricks they had seen performed by Signor Blitz and the rest of the conjuring family, expressed his contempt for the whole tribe, declaring that he could perform any of their tricks, especially the one of breaking the watch in pieces and restoring it whole. At once several watches were produced for the experiment. He selected the best, put it into a mortar, and pounded away. "There are the pieces." "Yes," all exclaimed, "now let's see the watch." He used various mysterious words, shook up the fragments and at length threw down the contents of the mortar observing, "Well, I thought I could do it, but by George, I can't."

Test of Character.—We may judge of a man's character by what he loves, as readily as by his associates. If a person is wed to low and sordid objects—if he takes delight in the bacchanalian revel, the vulgar song and debasing language, we can at once tell the complexion of his mind. On the contrary, if he is found in the society of the good—if he loves purity and truth, we are satisfied that he is an upright man. A mind debased will not often be found in a holy assembly, nor among the wise and good. He whose affections are encircled by goodness, seeks not his gratification at the haunts of vice.

Our Young Farmer.—Our friend on the fence, there, is an interesting object to us, notwithstanding his rustic and honest appearance. Fine clothes do not make the man—it is the mind and the heart, and these, in their best condition, are often found, not among the bedizened, moustached dandies of Broadway, but in the workshop and in the field.

That young farmer on the fence, with his thoughtful look, is the sort of material from which men are made; that kind of men who prove the pillars and bulwarks of the State. The army of the revolution was composed of the sturdy yeomanry, of the young farmers who left their spades, ploughs and scythes, at their country's call, and at Bunker Hill, at Saratoga, at Princeton, Trenton, Monmouth, Brandywine and Yorktown, bled and suffered. Such material supplied the council chamber with cautious, wise and patriotic statesmen. Washington was a farmer, and often amid the honors and responsibilities which his country conferred upon him, sighed for the privilege of retiring to the old farm and homestead. But why multiply examples? Who knows not that on the quiet farms of our beloved country, not among the show and dissipation, and love of pleasure, of the great city, are to be found, for the most part, the youth who are the hope of the nation, whose manhood, if they improve the present time, will be the true nobility of the United States.

Mind what you run after! Never be content with a bubble that will burst, or a firewood that will end in smoke and darkness. Get that which you can keep, and which is worth keeping.

Fight hard against hasty temper.—Anger will come, but resist it strongly. A spark may set a house on fire. A fit of passion may give you cause to mourn all the days of your life. Never revenge an injury.

The Earliest and Best Educator.

"What is wanting," said Napoleon, one day, to Madame Champan, "in order that the youth of France be well educated?" "Good mothers," was the reply. "The Emperor was most forcibly struck with the answer. 'Here,' said he, 'is a system of education in one word.'—Let the mind of this parent be imbued with knowledge, and her children will imbibe from her the love of learning; let her heart be filled with the affection of good, and her children will receive from her the love of virtue and of noble deeds. How often has she planted germs, which, in subsequent years, expanded and produced the fairest fruits of science and of wisdom! The culture of the religious affections, the development of the sense of duty and of the moral nature,—this is the great business of life. And to whom has God entrusted the commencement of this solemn work? On whom does it devolve to call forth the infant man? Where is the influence that shall keep the young heart from fatal wanderings and errors? It is the mother to whom we look for the discharge of these momentous offices. If she neglects to do it, there is no substitute—none to whom we can turn to excite, purify, and foster its immortal faculties. Who is that mother who thinks lightly of her influence on the minds of her children? Let her know that on her it may now be depending, whether a son is to pass through life ignorant of the world, of his duties as a man, a citizen and a Christian, or be so educated as to be a blessing to his country, an honor to his race, and heir to a glorious immortality."

Confide in Your Mother.—To the youthful female we would say, that no individual of either sex can love you with an affection so disinterested as your mother. Deceive her, and "your feet will slide in due time." How many thoughtless daughters receive addresses against the wishes of their parents, receive them clandestinely, give their hand in marriage, and thus dig the grave for all their earthly happiness. He who would persuade you to deceive your parents, proves himself in that very deed unworthy of all your confidence. If you wed him, you will speedily realize what you have lost. You will find you have exchanged a sympathizing friend, an able, judicious counsellor, a kind and devoted nurse, for a selfish unfeeling companion, ever seeking his own accommodation and his own pleasure;—neglecting you in health, and deserting you when sick. Who has not read the reward of deserted parents, in the pale and melancholy features of the undutiful daughter.

Time occupied in Eating during one's Life.—We were philosophical the other day, as we lazily sat at the dinner table, reluctant to leave the nice things spread out on the board before us. Our good angel suddenly appeared behind our chair, and bade us reflect upon the amount of time, in a human life, spent in eating. Knife and fork were instantly adjusted on our empty plate, and the plate itself pushed to the centre of the table, and thus we ruminated: If a man eat three meals per diem, and occupy thirty minutes to each meal, he spends in one day, an hour and a half; which is the one-sixteenth of twenty-four hours. If then he lives to the age of seventy; one-sixteenth part of his life he devotes to eating, which sixteen, in seventy years, makes the sum of four years, four months and a half! "Verily," we exclaimed, as we started for our sanctum, time is precious, and for the future we will allow our half hour to contain but twenty minutes."—City Item.

Better Stand Up.—The Mountain Eagle says that a youth came stalking into the office on Tuesday morning last, after the manner of many others, who call without any particular business, and quietly seated himself on the stove. The balance of the scene was indescribable. The stove was hot enough to singe a feather, and this "child of nature" had never seen one like it before.

An old lady down towards Seekonk, Long Island, once said her idea of a good man was—"a man who is careful of his clothes, don't drink no spirits, kin read the bible without spellin' the words, and kin eat a cold dinner on wash-day, to save the wimmen folks from cookin'."

Free Trade in Great Britain.—Notwithstanding the rhetorical flourisher on this side of the water on free trade in Great Britain, it is an established fact that American Tobacco contributes an annual revenue to the coffers of that country of upwards of fifteen millions of dollars. The duty is three shillings sterling per pound, or about eight hundred dollars per hoghead. The stock of tobacco in Great Britain on the 1st of January last, was fifty-five thousand five hundred hogheads, which, when taken out of bond for consumption, will pay a duty of forty-four millions, five hundred thousand dollars.

Always answer the aged respectfully. No matter how tauntingly they may address you, treat them kindly.

THE RECEPTION OF MR. CLAY IN PHILADELPHIA.

A GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION.

The Philadelphia Ledger contains a report of two columns, describing the reception of Mr. Clay at Philadelphia, with incidents that occurred on the route.—We have only room for the following graphic extracts, which commence with his arrival at Elkton, Md.

After describing the reception of Mr. Clay at Elkton, by the committee from Philadelphia, and the extensive shaking of hands which he had undergone at every stopping place on the road, the Ledger says—

In consequence of his fatigue, a formal welcome by the Whigs of Elkton was dispensed with, and he was greeted in their behalf by Col. Croome, in a social and quiet manner. Mr. Clay had with him a splendid and fragrant bouquet of hyacinths, which was presented to him by a beautiful lady of Harre de Grace, and he bowed to the gentlemen present, waving his bouquet, but declined shaking hands with any of the rougher sex.

He was, therefore, presented to the ladies, and no sooner was he brought among them, than one of them, a beautiful girl of sixteen, with eyes like beaming jet, hair black as the raven's wing, and cheeks flushed with the glow of beauty, rushed up to him, threw her fair arms round his neck, and placed upon his brow a kiss so heartfelt and pure that it went right to the heart of every young fellow present, and made him feel uncomfortably envious of the gray-headed old man who was honored with such a kiss, from such a girl. The ladies used Mr. Clay tenderly, and he got through the ceremony of shaking hands without much fatigue.

It was now half past 12 o'clock, and the mail train having proceeded on, the special train, with Mr. Clay and the Philadelphia committee, left Elkton; three cheers being given by the citizens for "Harry of the West," and nine cheers being responded by the committee in honor of the Whigs of Elkton, the cortege then proceeded on, under the charge of the trusty agent, George H. Huddell.

At twenty minutes past one, the outskirts of Wilmington were reached, and every thing belokened that the town was in commotion. Workmen were drawn out in front of the factories, women and children were at the doors of the houses, and eager knots occupied each corner and vantage. The schools were out, and the merry mob of school-boys followed the cars, shouting "huzza for Clay."

As the cars approached the railroad depot, the crowd became dense, so much so, that it was with difficulty the train could proceed without occasioning accidents. Flags were displayed from the tall knob on the roof of the queer engine house, banners were displayed at the hotels, and from the vast crowd there went up one hoarse and continued series of cheers.

At the solicitation of the committee, Mr. Clay stepped out upon the platform of the car, and his appearance was hailed with redoubled acclamation. It was a curious sight, as the train moved on, for those in the car to mark the varying expressions upon the faces of the people. Mr. Clay being upon the rear platform was not seen until the car had passed each person; those who were in advance could not see the cynosure of all eyes, and wonderment and astonishment could be seen upon each countenance as the shouts of those who saw him went up—then as he neared them it was gratifying to view the change, how the eye lighted up, the finger was raised, and the mouth opened, and out broke the heart-felt shout.

An impetuous, eager crowd now beset the car. They were the rough hard-fisted sons of toil, who came out in their working habiliments to greet the champion of American industry. They would have Mr. Clay's hand, will he, nil he, and they seized upon it and shook it until he complained that it was almost fractured. On every side of the car the wild and excited crowd were clamoring, and after undergoing the infliction for some time, he was compelled to withdraw his hand, and declare that he would not and could not shake hands with any more. The number of persons wedged in the street must have been six or eight thousand, and the enthusiasm was most extravagant.

The train then started for Chester, where it arrived shortly after two o'clock, a salute having been given as it passed Marcus Hook. At Chester there were many persons assembled, and Mr. Clay was seized upon before he could take care of himself, and one honest and warm-hearted Whig got hold of his hand and gave it such a shake that Mr. Clay remonstrated, and told him he used his arm as if it were a sledge hammer.—The ladies, as usual, were favored, and the old patriarch bade them take advantage of the glorious opportunity afforded them during leap year.

When the cars reached Broad and Prime streets, the sight was one of the most exciting and gratifying kind. The whole area of Broad street, as far as the

eye could reach, and apparently up as high as Spruce street, was thronged with one dense crowd of human beings.

There is no calculating the number of people there: it defies all accurate computation. A four horse barouche was provided by the committee on carriages, and Mr. Clay left the car, and with great difficulty was enabled to penetrate through the thickly packed crowd and get into the carriage. No sooner was he seen than a vast shout went up, and it is a curious fact that at that moment the clouds broke, and the warm rays of the sun beamed brightly upon the venerable head and silver locks of the Sage of Ashland.

In the barouche with him was Mayor Swift and John Struthers, Esq. In the second barouche were Morton M. Michael, Henry White, John P. Wetherill, and Wm. Abbott, Esq's. The committee of reception were also in carriages.

Under the care and supervision of P. G. Ellmaker, Chief Marshal, the line was formed as follows:—Three Buglers mounted; Chief Marshal and Aids; cavalcade of mounted horsemen, about twelve hundred strong; barouche drawn by four white horses, containing Mr. Clay and suite; the committee of arrangements in carriages; about forty vehicles were in this part of the procession, and they contained upon an average three persons each; the young men's Democratic Whig Association, on foot; Whig citizens on foot, one hundred and sixty persons in all. The number who were actually in the procession is no test of those who were engaged in the celebration, as about after shout went up from those upon the sidewalks, who were honoring the presence of the man as much as those who braved the discomfort of the muddy streets.

Through the entire route, flags were displayed, banners were hung out, and at the windows the ladies were crowded, attired in their best dresses, and arrayed in their sweetest smiles. The waving of handkerchiefs was tremendous, and bouquets and wreaths were showered in abundance by the fair enthusiasts. An eager crowd followed the barouche, and there went up a constant roar of cheers, which commenced on his entering the vehicle at Broad and Prime streets, continued with him without ceasing throughout the entire route, and did not cease until long after he had reached the residence of Mayor Swift, and was housed within its hospitable walls. After he arrived there, the crowd solicited a speech from him, but he declined, and after bowing to them, withdrew to rest from his fatigues.

Mr. Clay's Eulogy on Mr. Adams.

We learn from the Philadelphia Bulletin that Mr. Clay was officially received and welcomed to the city of Philadelphia, on Saturday morning, by the city councils in the Hall of Independence. After being formally introduced to each member of these bodies, he in a brief conversational manner, and almost inaudible voice, addressed Mr. Meredith, President of the Select Council, in substance as follows:

He commenced by returning his acknowledgments to the city council, as the representatives of the people of Philadelphia, for the liberal, hospitable, and enthusiastic reception that had been extended to him on the occasion of his visit to their city. He expressed the happiness it afforded him to meet them and his fellow citizens of Philadelphia in a manner so unostentatious; and said that this would have been the happiest day of his life, were it not for the loss the country, the age and humanity had sustained in the death of Mr. Adams—the loss of one of the purest patriots and best men that the age had known.

He spoke of the sensation of grief that pervaded the nation, and in which he fully participated. A great light had gone out. He had been closely connected with him, both in public and private life, for a long period of years, and that from the time he had first been acquainted with them, had ever found him at all times, and under all circumstances, the pure and elevated patriot—the tried and faithful friend—and the wise and good man.

At the close of the last war—a troubled period, and one of great importance—Mr. Adams had rendered great service. The loss was heavy to all, but to no one so heavy as to him. His heart was too full this moment to make a set speech, yet he could not entirely permit the occasion to pass without referring to Mr. Adams.

Passing from this melancholy theme, Mr. Clay spoke of the kindness which, for a period of forty-one years, during which time he had, at intervals, visited Philadelphia, he had received from her citizens—that in a long, eventful, and checkered career, under every circumstance, however trying, he had always found them his true friends.

Mr. C. concluded by again tendering his gratitude for the cordial reception that had been extended to him—saying that to his latest moment he should ever cherish this as the happiest visit of his life.

Mr. Meredith, on behalf of the councils, briefly replied. Mr. M. simply said that as the organ of the government of Philadelphia, he gave him welcome.

That no more suitable occasion could have been selected for an eulogy upon Mr. Adams, such as he had pronounced, than the spot on which he stood—the Hall of Independence.

Mr. Clay afterwards exchanged salutations with the citizens of Philadelphia for about two hours, during which time his hand was shaken by thousands, not only of his own political friends, but young and old, rich and poor, of all parties.

Almost a Fatal Accident to Mr. Clay.—The Sage of Ashland came near meeting with a fatal accident on Thursday evening. Our readers are aware that he is a guest of Mayor Swift. After he had retired to rest, the servant, instead of stopping off the gas in the usual way, blew it out, and then left the room.—Things remained in this state until near daylight, when the worthy mayor was awakened by an insufferable smell of gas. He got up, dressed himself, and his first thought was to proceed to the room of Mr. Clay, to see if all was right there. He opened the door, and the room was so filled with gas that it was with difficulty he rushed to the window, and raised it, so as to admit a current of fresh air. With terror, he glanced towards the bed. The clothes which covered his distinguished guest moved slightly. The alarmed mayor took courage, and exclaimed—

"Mr. Clay—Mr. Clay—are you alive?" "Yes, my old friend, and never felt better in my life!"

Succession of Presidents.—The Constitution has been in operation from the 3d of March, 1789, being a period of 59 years; in the course of which we have had eleven Presidents. Of these, eight have sunk into the tomb; and only one of them (Mr. Adams) leaves a son behind him. The last three Presidents survive, viz: Mr. Van Buren, Mr. Tyler, and the acting President, Mr. Polk. These fill up a period of eleven years, commencing with Mr. Van Buren, who ascended the chair on the 4th of March, 1837.

There have been eleven Vice Presidents, of whom five are still living.—Everything, in fact, proves the mutability of human affairs. But while our distinguished citizens leave us with such rapidity—proving what shadows we are, and what shadows we pursue—we should offer up our vows to Providence, and pray that the Republic may live forever.—Washington Union.

The last person who conversed with Mr. Adams on Monday, just before his being struck down by illness, was Mr. Hilliard, of Alabama, who has just returned to his seat from a visit to his home. Mr. H. supposed, (as did others) when he saw Mr. Adams as if attempting to rise from his chair, that he was about to address the House on the question then pending, upon which he had briefly expressed his views to Mr. Hilliard.

Anthracite Coal.—A new coal basin has recently been discovered in Rhode Island, distant about two miles from the tide-water, from which, we are told, the coal can be mined and delivered in Philadelphia at about \$3 per ton. The basin is supposed to be about 20 miles long, and five miles wide.

The wretch, Goodwin, who confined his wife in a pig-sty, in Canada, and suffered her to perish miserably, has been sentenced to imprisonment in the penitentiary for life—a well merited punishment for so horrible an offence. The judge, in passing sentence, told him that the jury had been very merciful in not convicting him of murder, and if he had been so convicted, he would assuredly have been hanged.

Good or bad fortune is just as it is felt. Masters in general appear no happier than their servants. We are not to look for contentment in palaces alone, but may as well find it in huts. A gentleman may be poor in the midst of plenty; but to be discontented with riches is accumulated poverty.

A mind without principles is like a ship without rudder or ballast, having nothing to steer its course or keep it even. Hence arises that variable and uneasy disposition, that inconsistent and unsteady conduct so observable in many persons.

If the sun is going down, look up to the stars; if the earth is dark, keep your eyes on heaven! With God's presence and God's promises, a man or a child may be cheerful.

We never see a tear in the eye, says a celebrated writer, but we are reminded of a warm heart.

Few envy the merit of others, that have any of their own.

The Dorr case, it is said by the Washington correspondent of the Tribune, is decided in favor of Law and Order by the Supreme Court of the United States.

No native of a large city has ever filled the Executive chair of the Union.

From the National Intelligencer, Feb. 28.

Funeral Obedience of Mr. Adams.

Parading to the resolve of both houses of Congress, Saturday was set apart for rendering to the last remains of the deceased Patriot and Statesman—the last human tribute, in conducting them to their resting place in the City of Silence.

At an early hour men in uniform might be seen hastening to their respective places of parade, while numerous groups of citizens and strangers were flocking from all directions towards the Capitol.

By a judicious arrangement, the doors of this vast building were thrown open to the gathering multitude, while those of the Hall of the House of Representatives, where the funeral ceremonies were to take place, were closed to all but the members and officers of the House. The ladies' gallery was rapidly filled up, all gentlemen without distinction being peremptorily excluded. A certain portion of the semi-circular gallery (usually occupied throughout by gentlemen only) was partitioned off for the accommodation of a large choir of singers, selected from those of the several churches of the city.

The Hall was shrouded in black, and presented a very solemn appearance. This part of the arrangements was executed with great taste and judgment by the officers of the House, under the suggestion and supervision of a distinguished lady. The figure of history especially, (whose graceful form surmounted the clock, holding in her hands a tablet and a pen,) was veiled with consummate taste and judgment, the black drapery covering her entire person, with the exception of the arm holding the recording pen, whose alabaster whiteness, in strong contrast with the surrounding stole, had a fine effect, heightened as it was by the attitude of the head, which, turning toward one side, happened to have its countenance in the very direction where stood the vacant seat of Mr. Adams, as if in the act of recording the solemn circumstances of his death. That seat, by order of the House, was draped in the deepest mourning, and, by the fact of its position, recalled every beholder to the blow which had fallen, like a thunderbolt, from a cloudless sky. The portraits of Washington and of Lafayette, on either hand of the chair, were covered over with thin crepe, casting a melancholy dimness over the features, without entirely concealing them, the frames being covered with a deeper black. The effect of this too, was very fine, most truly representing what would have been the feeling of both these distinguished men if alive to witness the solemn scene; for Washington gave the deceased his first commission, and Lafayette embraced him in his arms when taking his last adieu of America.

The members gradually arrived and filled up their seats in the Hall, a portion, however, being reserved for the Senate. The space in the central area, in front of the Clerk's table, was furnished with seats for the Judges, the Cabinet, the Diplomatic Corps, and the Committee of Arrangements, consisting of one member from each State of the Union; while, in its center, stood a table, with a black velvet pall, to support the corpse. Officers of the Army and Navy, as they entered the Hall, had seats assigned them next in the rear of the Foreign Ministers. By an unfortunate omission no seats were reserved for the clergy; but as a number of them arrived, not only from the city, but from Baltimore, Alexandria, and several from Massachusetts, they were conducted by officers of the House to favorable positions.

The members of the Diplomatic Body arrived severally, from time to time, and not in a body; some of them manifested their respect for the solemn occasion, and for the assembled authorities of the nation, by appearing in their full official dresses, with their respective orders and decorations; while others seem to have deemed it more appropriate to appear in simple black. The contrast could not but strike the eye.

The Speaker having taken the chair, the Journal of Thursday was read. Soon after the Senate entered, preceded by their venerable President Oliver, whose white and flowing hair rendered him so striking an object in every scene where his erect and dignified figure is seen. He took his seat on the left of the Speaker. As the Senators passed up the centre aisle and took their seats, the Speaker and members of the House rose, and continued standing till they had taken the seats assigned them. Soon after the President of the United States entered the hall, and was received by all in like manner, while he took his seat on the right of the Speaker. The members of the Cabinet occupied seats in front of the Senators, and opposite to the Foreign Ministers. The Judges of the Supreme Court, preceded by their Officers, passed up to seats on the right of the Clerk's desk. The relatives of the deceased were next conducted to a position reserved for them on the extreme left. Next entered the corporate authorities of Washington, headed by their respective officers, who were conducted to places by the officers of the House. At length came the body, escorted by the Committee of Arrangements, and followed by the Massachusetts Delegation as mourners. The Speaker, the President of the Senate, the Officers of both Houses, the Members of the Committee of Arrangements, the pall-bearers, and attendant physicians, wore white scarfs. The whole assemblage being thus at length completed, the deep silence of expectation pervaded the hall. Not a rude sound, and scarce a sound of any kind was to be heard among the waiting thousands, who crowded the galleries and lobbies in every spot where a human being could find room to stand.

The Chaplain of the House, the Rev. Mr. Gurley, then rose and read an appropriate portion of the Holy Writ, and addressed the Throne of Heavenly Grace in a meek and devout prayer.

He then read a hymn which had been selected for the occasion, and which was sung with admirable skill and impressive effect by the choir. As the wailing notes swelled and sank away in melancholy cadence, their placid, stilling and solemnizing effect was obvious to the eye, in the countenances of the listening auditory, and prepared them for the address which followed, from these words in Job, "And thine age shall be clearer than the noonday; thou shalt shine forth, thou shalt be as the morning; and thou shalt be secure, because there is hope." (Chap. vi. 17.)

The effort of the Reverend gentleman seemed to be to improve, for the benefit of all, the example of Mr. Adams' firm and reverential conviction of the truth of Christianity, and its moral effect in the dignified purity of his private life. To this effect he quoted very clear and emphatic testimonials from the pen of the deceased, as well as recent conversations held with him shortly before the afflictive close of his career. In illustration of the power which a sense of public duty ever exerted over him, Mr. G. read a portion of the address of Mr. Adams to his constituents immediately before setting out, in the depth of winter, on a journey to Cincinnati to lay the foundation of the Observatory in that city; and to exhibit the early foundation of that virtue and piety which distinguished the deceased through life, the eloquent preacher quoted some touching passages of the written advice and admonition addressed to Mr. Adams, when a boy at school, by his pious and strong-minded mother.

The address was followed by a closing hymn and the Apostolic benediction; when the funeral procession began to be formed, the corpse was borne out of the Hall, the several public bodies fell into their places in order of the programme, passing in succession along the broad aisle and through the north door into the Rotunda, and so out on the eastern portico, and down the great flight of steps to the area in front, where carriages were in waiting to receive them.

The whole proceeding was conducted with great decorum and dignity, and the universal interest excited among people of all classes to witness it, shows the deep hold the event itself had taken on the public mind. As the coffin was borne into the Hall, the impression was profound on every countenance, and all seemed to feel that the solemnities of Death and of the Judgment had been brought nearer to them than ever before. The dignity of the victim, his eminent station, and yet more eminent endowments, the lustre of his moral virtues, together with the open publicity and appalling suddenness of the blow which crushed him, as well as the spot where it fell, seem not to have failed in accomplishing their solemn mission and pressing their resistless appeal to the human heart.

May Congress, of which he was as the father; may our Nation, of which he was so long a bright ornament; may the Age, in which he shone as a great light; may our entire World, in almost every part of which his name has been heard, and where he had been honored, be warned by his sudden death, as they had all been blessed and benefited by his long, illustrious, and useful life.

Thus much for the solemn scenes and ceremonies within the Capitol. Without the building the vast Rotunda of which, as well as the lobbies and passages, were densely crowded by hundreds or thousands who could not gain admittance to the Representatives Hall) the scene was striking, from the vast multitude of orderly and well-dressed people of both sexes, the military companies and various associations, college societies, &c. which filled the great space in front of the Capitol and all its precincts, amounting in all within and without the Capitol, on the grounds and the avenue to the cemetery, to not less than fifteen thousand men, women and children.

The solemn and gorgeous pageant, with muffled music, proceeded to the Congressional burial ground—the bells of the Columbia Fire Company tolling, responded to by the minute guns at the Arsenal—and when the last part of the procession left the Capitol, it was supposed the head of the column had reached the front of the cemetery. Never was better order observed throughout—never was there a deeper sense of respect and awe displayed in this city on any similar occasion.

The august concourse having reached the Congressional burying ground, the body was conveyed, amidst the tender sympathies of all, and deposited in the marble vault, where lay the honored remains of a President and Secretaries of the United States. The funeral services in the cemetery were also performed by the Chaplain, Rev. Mr. Gurley.

It was stated by the Rev. Chaplain, in his funeral discourse, that the mother of Mr. Adams, in 1778, wrote to him, while absent, when a youth, in Europe, in these words: "Great learning and superior abilities, should you ever possess them, will be of little value and small estimation, unless virtue, honor,

truth and integrity are added to them. Adhere to those religious sentiments and principles which were early instilled into your mind, and remember that you are accountable to your Maker for all your words and actions." She adds in the same letter: "Dear as you are to me, I would much rather you should have found your grave in the ocean you have crossed, than see you an immoral, profligate or graceless child." Possibly, said the preacher, these very words, falling like the rain, first awoke into activity that sense of religious duty, and those principles of virtue, which so animated and governed his subsequent life.

Among other facts mentioned in regard to Mr. Adams' religious opinions and habits, the preacher stated that in his last conversation with this eminent man, he had expressed his astonishment at the indifference of our public men to the great truths and holy ordinances of the Christian religion.

The following is the hymn which was sung by the choir in the Capitol, at the conclusion of the funeral discourse:

THE DEATH OF THE RIGHTEOUS.
How blest the righteous when they die,
When holy souls retire to rest!
How mildly beams the closing eye!
How gently leaves the expiring breast!

So fades a summer cloud away,
So sinks the gale when storms are o'er;
So gently shuts the eye of day,
So dies a wave along the shore.

Farwell conflicting hopes and fears,
Where lights and shades alternate dwell!
How bright the unchanging morn appears!
Farwell, inconstant world, farwell!

The following sketch of the life of the late John Quincy Adams, was given by Mr. Hudson, of Mass., in the House of Representatives of the U. States on the 24th ult., when announcing his death.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS was born on the 11th day of July, 1767, in that part of Braintree, Massachusetts, which was subsequently incorporated into a town by the name of Quincy, and hence was in the eighty-first year of his age, in 1778, when he was but eleven years of age, he accompanied his father, John Adams, to France, who was sent with Benjamin Franklin and Arthur Lee as commissioners to the Court of Versailles.

After remaining in France about eighteen months, during which time he applied himself closely to the study of the French and Latin languages, he returned to his own country in August, 1779. In November of the same year his father was again despatched to Europe for the discharge of diplomatic services, and took his son John Quincy with him. At Paris he was put to school; and when, in 1780, John Adams removed to Holland, his son enjoyed the advantages of the public school at Amsterdam, and afterwards of the University at Leyden.

Francis Dana, who accompanied John Adams, as secretary to the embassy, received in 1781 the appointment of minister plenipotentiary to Russia, and took John Quincy Adams, then fourteen years of age, with him as private secretary. Here he remained till October, 1782, when he left Mr. Dana at St. Petersburg, and returned through Sweden, Denmark, Hamburg, and Bremen, to Holland, where he remained some months; till his father took him to Paris at the time of the signing of the treaty of peace in 1783. From that time till 1785 he was with his father in England, Holland and France; during the whole of which period he was a close student.

At the age of eighteen, at his own request, his father permitted him to return to Massachusetts, where he entered Harvard University, and was graduated in 1787 with distinguished honors. Soon after leaving college, he entered the office of the celebrated Theophilus Parsons, afterwards Chief Justice of Massachusetts, where he remained the usual period of three years in the study of the law, when he entered the profession and established himself at Boston.

In 1794 General Washington appointed him resident minister to the United Netherlands. From that period till 1801 he was in Europe, employed in diplomatic business, and as a public minister in Holland, England, and Prussia. Just as Gen. Washington was retiring from office, he appointed Mr. Adams minister plenipotentiary to the court of Portugal.

While on his way to Lisbon, he received a new commission, changing his destination to Berlin. During his residence of about three years and a half at Berlin, he concluded an important commercial treaty with Prussia—thus accomplishing the object of his mission. He was recalled near the close of his father's administration, and arrived in his native country in September, 1801.

In 1802 he was chosen by the Boston district to the Senate of Massachusetts, and soon after was elected by the Legislature a Senator in Congress for six years from March 3, 1803. He remained in the Senate of the United States until 1808, when he resigned. While in the Senate, he received the appointment of professor of rhetoric in Harvard University—an office which he filled with distinguished ability.

In 1809 he was appointed by President Madison envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the court of Russia, where he rendered the most important services to his country. By his influence with that court, he induced Russia to offer her mediation between Great Britain and the United States in the war of 1812; and, when the proposition had arrived, he was placed by President Madison at the head of five distinguished commissioners, to negotiate a treaty of Peace, which was concluded at Ghent in 1814. Mr. Adams was then

associated with Mr. Clay and Mr. Calhoun to negotiate a commercial convention with Great Britain, and was forthwith appointed minister plenipotentiary to the court of St. James. While in Europe, in 1817, he received the appointment of associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, which he declined.

After remaining in England till the close of President Madison's administration, he was called home, and placed by President Monroe at the head of the Department of State, where he remained eight years.

In 1825 he was chosen by the House of Representatives President of the United States for the term of four years. On leaving the Presidency in 1829, he returned to his native place in Massachusetts, and in 1831 he was elected a member of Congress; and by the free suffrages of the people was continued in that office to the day of his death.

ADAMS SENTINEL.
GETTYSBURG:
Monday, March 6, 1848.

The Hon. JAMES M'DIVITT has been appointed Associate Judge for this County, and his nomination confirmed by the Senate.

We have received from our Representative, Mr. M'SHERRY, a tabular statement relative to State Tax and to Common Schools, giving the amount of Tax received from each County, and the amount returned to each for Common Schools. The amount of Tax received for Adams county from Dec. 1, 1840 to Feb. 1, 1848, was \$65,894.98; and the amount paid to Schools in the same period was \$25,550.62.

From the Auditor General's Report of the state of the Banks in Pennsylvania, we extract the following statement of the

BANK OF GETTYSBURG.

To Capital, \$123,873.00

Bank notes in circulation, 210,296.00

Do. under act 4th May, 1841, 19,979.00

Due to other banks, 3,011.08

Due to depositors, 28,997.99

Dividends unpaid, 3,733.61

Discounts received, and rents, 5,276.01

Contingent fund, 9,582.10

\$404,647.78

By Bills discounted, \$118,899.84

Specie—silver and gold, 64,505.07

Notes and checks of other banks, 11,953.60

Due from other banks, 50,503.01

Judgments, 72,233.97

Real estate, 23,289.52

Expenses, 164.79

Stocks (including State stock under act 4th May, 1841), 38,807.00

Domestic creditor certificates, 3,853.78

Bonds and costs paid on suits, 20,437.68

\$104,647.79

Another Fire.

On Monday evening last, a stable on the outskirts of the town, owned by Mr. J. Bowen, was consumed by fire—no doubt the act of an incendiary. The Council of the Borough have offered a reward of \$50 for such information as will lead to the conviction of the offender or offenders.

Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, President of Harvard University, has been invited by the Massachusetts Legislature to deliver an eulogy on the life and character of the late John Quincy Adams.

On Monday last, the House of Representatives of the U. States passed a resolution unanimously, that all letters and packets carried to and from Louisa Catharine Adams, widow of John Quincy Adams, be conveyed free of postage during her natural life.

Slave Territory.

On Monday last, in the House of Representatives of the U. States, Mr. Putnam submitted a preamble and resolution to the effect that Slavery should be forever prohibited in any territory which may be acquired from Mexico. Mr. Brodhead, of Pennsylvania, moved that the resolution be laid on the table—which prevailed, 105 to 92. The South, therefore, has again become victorious through the votes of some Northern Congressmen.

The Susquehanna County Bank has continued, it is said, to redeem its notes, and having taken in two-thirds of its issue, is on a better footing than ever. It is quoted in Philadelphia the same as other Western money, 2 per cent. discount.

By the death of Mr. Adams, and the election of Mr. Bridges from the Bucks and Lehigh district, the House of Representatives stands 116 Whigs, (including Mr. Levin,) and 111 Democrats.

The Legislatures of the different States which were in session at the time the news of Mr. Adams' death was received, passed resolutions of respect and condolence, and adjourned.

Several of the clergymen in Boston preached yesterday week from the following appropriate text, in reference to the death of Mr. Adams:

"For behold, the Lord of hosts doth take the mighty man, the prudent and the ancient, and the honorable man, and the councillor and eloquent orator."—ISAIAH LII.—1, 2, 3.

Morse's Magnetic Telegraph has been introduced into South America. It was to be put into operation immediately between Lima and Callao, a distance of ten miles. It has been received with great favor, and the establishment of a regular telegraphic communication between the principal cities of the Pacific coast is recommended.

Gen. Scott. The National Intelligencer of Thursday last, says that a private letter from Mexico, dated 13th Feb., has been received, which states that the news of Gen. Scott's suspension from command and of his intended trial was just received, and that it caused great excitement both in the army and among the people.

Pennsylvania Canal.

The Canal Commissioners have given notice that the Main Line from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, will be opened for navigation on Friday next the 10th inst.

Important from Venezuela.

A vessel arrived at Norfolk on the 24th ult. from Laguiya, brings intelligence that terrible scenes had been enacted at Caracas. The Venezuelan Congress, which assembled on the 24th ult. was overwhelmed by the populace, who broke into the chamber, and several of the members horribly were massacred. Those who were not killed were taken prisoners, and the next day were forced to pass certain resolutions to suit the purposes of the mob. Thousands of vagabonds paraded the streets, with all kinds of weapons, and a dreadful state of anarchy and riot pervaded the city. It was not known how the horrible affair would terminate.

A Melancholy Coincidence.

The ship Mississippi, from New Orleans, arrived at Baltimore, on Monday evening, bringing the honored remains of Dr. Hamilton Hawkins, a surgeon of the United States Army, who died in the discharge of his duty at Tampico, in Mexico. Dr. Hawkins was a native of Baltimore, and though in the spring time of life, not yet past his prime, had gained the reputation of a most skillful surgeon. The ship was scarcely in the harbor, safely moored, when his brother, Dr. Alexander S. Hawkins, breathed his last, at the residence of his mother, in that city. He too, was highly esteemed in all his associations, and died in the prime of manhood. He lived not to look upon the last of earth, so far as the remains of his brother was concerned.

The widowed mother has now a double grief upon her. She grieves for those who were, but are not. Two sons snatched away, as it were, at once. She might well say with the poet, "Insatiate archer, would not one suffice."

Death by Chloroform.

On the 23d ult. Mrs. Simonds, of Cincinnati, died under the influence of Chloroform, at the office of Dr. Meredith, in that city. She was a very healthy woman, and of much energy of character. She wished to have three or four roots of teeth extracted, and chloroform was administered to her by Dr. Meredith. The teeth were extracted, but she was seized with convulsions, and in a minute and a half from the time she inhaled the powerful agent, she was a corpse! She has left a youthful and promising family of four children and an affectionate husband, inconsolable at her melancholy and heart-rending death, taken away without a moment's warning, in the vigor and bloom of health. A post mortem examination was held, and showed no indications of any disease that could have caused her death.

The New York True Sun of Monday last has the following notice of another terrible death.

Fatal Experiment with Chloroform. A young lady, daughter of Mr. Macdonald, a baker in Catharine street, in this city, recently met her death in the most awful manner, from the use of this now fashionable but most dangerous preparation. About three weeks ago, the ether was employed to allay the toothache; but subsequently the sufferer was supposed to die, from what cause does not appear. The apparent death, however, was only a trance, or protracted swoon; for on opening the coffin a day or two ago, the unfortunate girl had turned round upon her face, and in her agony and desperation had actually destroyed two of her fingers, on recovering from her temporary death by ether.

The Coroner's investigation should elicit the fact as to who prescribed a remedy which produced this most frightful result.—N. Y. True Sun.

Burning of Four Steamboats.

Four steamboats were destroyed by fire at Cincinnati on Monday morning last, while moored at their landing in that city. The loss of property was great. One of them, the Hendrick Hudson, was full freighted with a valuable cargo, and ready to leave for New Orleans, all of which is a total loss. Besides this lamentable destruction, there were four lives lost by fire and accident attending the calamity.

On Tuesday evening last, an infant child of Mr. J. A. Schermerhorn, of Lambertville, N. J. who was lying in her cradle, and none of the family in the room, was heard to cry violently, and when they entered the room it was ascertained that a large rat had attacked the child, who was covered with blood. The voracious animal had bitten one hand entirely through in two places.

As an evidence of the extensive commerce of New Orleans, it is mentioned that a fortnight since there were in that port upwards of 400 ships, barges, brigs and schooners—over one-half of them ships and brigs. The river steamboats added would make nearly half as many more.

The rate of interest in the city of Baltimore for the present year is one dollar and thirty-five cents on the hundred dollars.

There are at the present time upwards of 1000 patients in the Marine Hospital at Staten Island, New York, suffering from small pox, ship fever, and other malignant diseases, and new cases are being constantly brought in.

The mercury was down to 45° last night—this morning 19°.

Mr. Clay in Philadelphia. The enthusiasm which distinguished the first reception of Mr. Clay in Philadelphia, says the North American, continues unabated. There is the same rush of multitudes towards him wherever he is or whither he goes—at his private lodgings in a friend's house, or at his public levee in the Hall of Independence; and his presence is anticipated, days beforehand, at audience rooms and ball-rooms, where so many eager throngs contend for the pleasure of seeing him. Committees and deputations arriving from all quarters of the country, and continual crowds pressing upon him from all parts of the city—he is the centre of a vortex of attraction into which roll concentrated human tides, swelling, agitated even, with the irresistible excitement of admiration and affection.

Mr. Clay received the Ladies of Philadelphia, at the Saloon of the Chinese Museum on Wednesday last; and it is said to have been the most beautiful scene ever beheld in our country since the days of Washington. So many beautiful ladies and lovely children were never seen together on any occasion in our country. Females of all ages from sweet childhood to venerable fourscore—the maiden—the matron—the daughter—the sister—the wife—the mother—the grandame—all were there, doing affectionate reverence to the patriot sage of three-score and ten. Sympathy and whose name had conferred proud and imperishable lustre upon his country. The ceremony at hands shaking was continued, with occasional intermissions, from 11 o'clock to 3, during which time it was ascertained by accurate count that Mr. Clay exchanged salutations with at least TEN THOUSAND ladies and children, with a large majority of whom he actually shook hands. Bouquets, rings, pencils, pens, books, umbrellas, walking canes, purses, and numerous other mementoes, many of which were exquisite gifts, were literally showered upon him by his fair devotees. Mr. Clay made an off-hand speech to the ladies, which was happily conceived and as happily delivered. The North American says, "it was a charming, a brilliant, a glittering, a dazzling sight." A splendid band of music was in attendance, which lent its entertaining effect to the scene.

Generals Scott and Worth.

The New Orleans Delta has published, in a supplementary sheet, the correspondence of Generals Scott and Worth, relative to the late difficulties in the army, subsequent to the publication of the army orders, censuring severely certain letters written to the United States. The supplement does not appear to have been sent in this direction, but we find in a Western paper the following brief notice of the correspondence:

Gen. Worth addressed a letter to Gen. Scott, stating that he learned with astonishment that it was the opinion of the Army that the imputation of scandalous conduct, mentioned in a general order, referred to him, and asking if such was the intention of the Commander-in-chief.

Gen. Scott replied that the order clearly expressed that he meant to apply the imputation to the author of the letter signed "Leonidas."

Gen. Worth rejoined, and said he did not consider the answer satisfactory. Gen. Scott replied that he could not be more explicit. He had nothing to do with the suspicions of others, and, if he had valid information of the authorship, he would prosecute the parties before a court martial.

Gen. Worth replied that he supposed the Commander regarded him as not deserving a satisfactory answer, and, feeling himself aggrieved, he should appeal to the President. He concluded by accusing Scott of acting in a manner unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

Gen. Scott then ordered Worth under arrest, for behaving with contempt and disrespect towards the Commander-in-chief.

Defuge at Massillon, Ohio.

The State Reservoir, a feeder to the Canal, about two miles from Massillon, Ohio, and 90 feet above it, was opened on the 23d ult. and completely deluged the town, causing a great destruction of houses and goods, amounting to \$150,000, and doing a great deal of damage to the canal. It covered nearly 1000 acres; the body of water was large and deep, and made the country adjacent sickly; and it is thought the people interested destroyed it, regardless of the consequences to Massillon, and damage to the public works.

Another Contribution to Science.

Messrs. Andrews & Boyl are publishing, in the Anglo-Saxon, a series of articles on "Phonetics, or The General principles of the Pronunciation of all Languages," from the pen of Herr Zabdriel Hauritz, a distinguished German philologist, now on a visit to this country. Herr Hauritz has devoted many years to the investigation of this subject, having resided in various countries with a view to making the most extensive observations upon all the phenomena of human speech, and acquiring a practical knowledge of the languages of Europe and Asia.

This treatise, though bearing the indubitable marks of profound learning, such as we have seldom had the pleasure of seeing exhibited in this country, is nevertheless written in a style of extreme simplicity and adaptation to the common comprehension, worthy of admiration. Judging from those portions of the treatise which we have been able to peruse, we should say that this series of articles, alone, would be of far more value to any reader interested in the study of his own language, or engaged in acquiring a foreign one, than the yearly subscription price of the Anglo-Saxon.—N. York Tribune.

The mercury was down to 45° last night—this morning 19°.

NEW HARDWARE
AND GROCERY STORE,
IN YORK, PA.

J. & E. A. HANTZ,
RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they have opened their new establishment, on the corner of West Main Street and the Railroad, half a square from the Wooden Bridge, in the Borough of York, where they have just received an entirely new, full and complete assortment of

Hardware and Cutlery,
such as Tin and Sheet Iron, Nails, Mill and Cross cut Saws, Plane-bits, IRON and STEEL, Locks, Hinges and Screws, Chisels of all descriptions, Raps and Files, Saddlery of all varieties, Shovels and Forks, a general assortment of

GUNS AND PISTOLS.
Table Cutlery & Pocket Knives,
in short, every article belonging to that branch of business. Also, GLASS, PAINTS, OILS and DYE-STUFFS, and a full and general assortment of

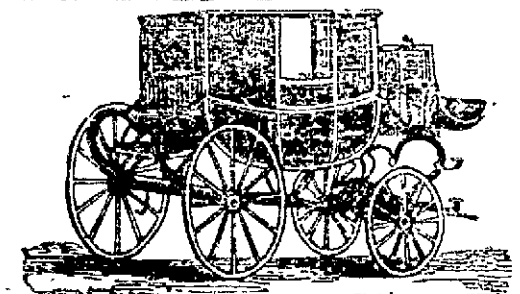
GROCERIES AND FISH,
all of which have been selected with great care and purchased upon the best terms, thus enabling us to accommodate customers to their entire satisfaction.
Cash paid for all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE.

We respectfully solicit a share of the patronage of the public, feeling assured that we will deal with them in such a manner as to secure their confidence.

JACOB HANTZ,
HENRY A. HANTZ.

York, Jan. 3.

COACH MAKING.



THE subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the public that he continues the COACH-MAKING BUSINESS, in all its various branches, at his Old Stand in York street, (formerly Buckingham's) where he has on hand, and will manufacture to order

CARRIAGES,
Buggies, Jersey Wagons, &c.
all of the best materials, and by the best of workmen. Call and judge for yourselves.
LEONARD STOUGH.
Gettysburg, April 20.

TO THE AFFLICTED!

Compound Medicated Candy

FOR the Cure of Colds, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Pains and Oppressions of the breast, and all other Pulmonary complaints, and other diseases which have a tendency to produce Consumption. It serves also as an effectual clearer of the voice.

This Candy is entirely a vegetable preparation, the principal ingredients being Horehound, Wild Cherry, Sarsaparilla, Boneset, Elecampane, Liquorice, Flaxseed, Iceland Moss, Prickly Ash, &c. and will, if taken in time, relieve the system from those distressing afflictions that tend to Consumption.

One great advantage in this valuable medicine is its cheapness, the public not being imposed upon by the enormously high prices which are generally exacted for Patent and other medical preparations. Each Package contains directions. Call and try it!

Prepared and sold at the Confection and Variety Store of the subscriber in West York street, one square from the Court-house, and next door to Thompson's Hotel. It can also be had at S. FUNK'S Drug Store.

The subscriber as usual continues his Bakery, and is prepared to supply pastries at the shortest notice, with choice Cakes, &c.

C. WEAVER.
Gettysburg, Nov. 9.

THE WAR IN MEXICO
AND OUR VICTORIES.

Much talked about has been you know, The famous battles in Mexico; None dare dispute, but must confess, The glory of our arms' success. But mightier victories than these Have long-been made with greater ease; Victories triumphant and complete, At Marcus Samson's, in York street. For Clothing Cheap there's none dare try To rival him in quantity; In style and make, and fit and ease, His patrons he is sure to please. His stock is great, his prices small, Who would buy cheap had better call. Are you going to buy CLOTHING this fall, and do you want to buy cheap? If so, call at

SAMSON'S
Clothing and Variety Store,
nearly opposite the Bank, in Gettysburg, where the largest and best assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

for BOYS' and MEN'S wear, ever received in Gettysburg, is now being opened. It is unnecessary, as it would be impossible, to enumerate the different articles comprising the assortment, which includes every variety of Boys' and Men's Apparel, such as superfine Cashmere and Cloth Dress COATS and CLOAKS; fine and superfine Tweed Coats; Cassinet do; plain and fancy Cassimere, Cloth, Tweed, and Cassinet PANTS; Silk, Satin, Cassimere, Cassinet, Plain and Fancy VESTS; Wrappers, Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, CAPS, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Gloves, Stockings, &c. Also, a large variety of

FANCY ARTICLES,
Jewelry, Spectacles, Perfumery, Pen-knives, Combs, Shaving Apparatus, Purses, Dish shades, Umbrellas, Violin and Guitar Strings, Needles, Pins, &c. &c.

Having purchased an unusually large supply of Goods for Cash, and having determined to sell on the Cash and One Price principle, I have put down my Goods to the lowest prices, and will sell them at astonishingly low rates. If you want to save 50 per cent. in purchasing your Fall and Winter Clothing, call and examine the splendid assortment now opening by

MARCUS SAMSON.

Nov. 8.

Blacksmithing,

IN all its branches, will be attended to by good workmen, at the Foundry of the subscriber.
THOMAS WARREN.
Gettysburg, Dec. 22.

OLIVER EVANS'
Salamander, Fire and Thief proof
IRON CHESTS,

WARRANTED equal to any other make, and have never been injured by FIRE, or Burglars, in a single instance. He also keeps on hand a full supply of Common Chests, made of lighter iron, at lower prices. LETTER COPYING PRESSES & BOOKS, TRUCKS FOR STORES, FACTORIES, &c. DRUGGISTS PRESSES. EAGLE GLASS PAPER. PORTABLE SHOWER BATHS, &c. PACKING LEVERS. HOISTING MACHINES. REFRIGERATORS & WATER FILTERS. OLIVER EVANS.
61 South Second St., below Chestnut, Philad.

REFRIGERATORS
For Cooling and Preserving MEAT, BETTER MILK, and all articles intended for Culinary purposes.

WATER FILTERS.
OLIVER EVANS' CELEBRATED WATER FILTERS, for Purifying water that is brackish or muddy, whether by rains, minerals, or otherwise, can be had of all sizes and prices, at the Warehouses, No. 61 South Second Street, two doors S. below Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
Oct 1. 13 \$10

NEW WINE & LIQUOR STORE.

M. & A. HAY,

WOULD respectfully make known to the public that they have opened a WINE and LIQUOR STORE in the house formerly kept as Hay's Tavern, Sign of the Indian King, on the south side of Main street, a few doors west of the Market House, and adjoining the residence of Charles A. Barutz, Esq., in the Borough of York, where they will constantly have on hand for sale a choice and well selected assortment of

Wines, Brandy, Gins,
RUMS, WHISKEYS,
CORDIALS AND BITTERS
of all qualities and prices.

M. & A. HAY respectfully invite those who may need articles in their line to give them a call, as they are confident that they can please them both as regards quality and price, great care having been taken in the selection of their stock.
York, Feb. 23.

New Iron and Steel Store.

THE subscribers, Importers and Dealers in Foreign and American Iron, beg leave to call the attention of purchasers of IRON and STEEL, to the new assortment of *Swedish, Norwegian, Refracted, Cable and Common English Iron*, which they now have and are constantly receiving from Europe direct. Also, American Iron, consisting of *Hoop, Band, Scroll, &c. English, Russia and American Sheet Iron; Small Round and Square Iron*, from 3-16ths and upwards; *Hoiler and Plug Iron, Horse Shoe and Nail Rods, Angle Iron, various sizes; Locomotive, Tire and Railroad Iron; Angle Iron, Half-Round Iron, &c. Spring and Blistered Steel*, from best stamps of Sweden Iron; *Cast and Shear Steel, &c.* all of which they offer at the lowest rates, for cash, or at six months for approved reference, and to which they invite the attention of purchasers before replenishing their stocks.

Also, PIG and BLOOM IRON received on commission, on which advances will be made.
EARS & BRINK,
Iron and Steel Merchants
117 North Water St., & 36 North Del. Avenue
Philadelphia, July 26.

Do you want to save 50 per cent.?

If so, call and examine the fresh supply of CLOTHING, just received from Baltimore and Philadelphia, embracing every article of the latest style, such as

English Coats, Frock, Sack, and Over Coats, Cloaks, Wrappers, Pants, Vests, Shirts, Collars, Bosoms, Gloves, Caps, Stocks, &c. &c.

in fact, every thing that belongs to the clothing of both man and boy.

Persons who have purchased Clothing this fall, must be, by this time, convinced that the BEST and CHEAPEST CLOTHING can be obtained at the One-Price, and Cash, Clothing and Variety Store, (opposite the Bank) of
JAN. 10. MARCUS SAMSON.

PROTECTION AGAINST
LOSS BY FIRE.

THE Cumberland Valley Mutual Protection Company, being incorporated by an Act of the Legislature, and fully organized and in operation under the direction of the following Board of Managers, viz: Thos. C. Miller, Jas. Weakly, David W. McCullough, A. G. Miller, Thos. A. McKinley, Philip Spangler, Samuel Galbraith, Sam'l Tritt, Abraham King, Adams, John Zug, Samuel Huston, J. T. Green, J. Bear, call the attention of the inhabitants of Cumberland and Adams Counties to the cheapness of the rates, and the many advantages which this kind of insurance has over any other.

1st. Every person insured becomes a member of the company and takes part in the choice of officers and the direction of its concerns.
2d. For insurance no more is demanded than is necessary to meet the expenses of the Company, and indemnity against losses which may happen.

3d. The inconvenience of frequent renewals is avoided by insuring for a term of five years.
4th. Any person applying for insurance must give his premium note for the cheapest class at the rate of five per centum, which will be \$50 on the 1000, for which he will have to pay \$2.50 for five years, and \$1.50 for survey and policy, and no more unless loss be sustained to a greater amount than the funds on hands will cover, and then no more will be required than a pro-rata share. These rates are much cheaper than those of other companies, except such as are incorporated on the same principles.

THOS. C. MILLER, Pres't.

A. G. MILLER, Sec'y.

The following named gentlemen have been appointed AGENTS for Adams county:

Wm. W. Paxton, Esq.,
General Agent for Adams County.

James A. Thompson, Gettysburg.

David Ziegler, do.

Dr. Wm. R. Stewart, Petersburg.

Henry Myers, Esq., New Chester.

Henry Mayor, Esq., Abbottstown.

Daniel Comfort, Straban township.

Abraham King, Esq., Hunterstown.

David Blythe, Esq., Millerstown.

Thos. T. Wiernan, Arendtsville.

Wm. Morrison, Esq., Bendersville.

Abel T. Wright, do.

Dr. D. Mellinger, East Berlin.

Abraham Scott, Cash Town.

A variety of Blanks,
Constantly on hand and for sale at this Office.

Sickness in Children.

AND the suffering which they undergo from "worms," often tend to a fatal termination, while the cure is never suspected. Offensive breath, picking at the nose, grinding the teeth during sleep, starting in sleep with fright and screaming, troublesome cough, and feverishness, are among some of the prominent symptoms of the presence of Worms. A timely use of

Sherman's Worm Lozenges
will immediately remove all these unpleasant symptoms, and restore to perfect health. Sister Ignatius, Superior of the Catholic Hall Orphan Asylum, has added her testimony in their favor, to the thousands which have gone before. She states that there are over 100 children in the Asylum, and that they have been in the habit of using Sherman's Lozenges, and she has always found them to be attended with the most beneficial effects. They have been proved to be infallible in over 500,000 cases.

CONSUMPTION.
Influenza, Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Tightness of the Lungs or Chest may be cured. Rev. Rufus Anthony was very low from Consumption, Jonathan Howarth, the celebrated Temperance lecturer, was reduced to the verge of the grave by raising blood. Rev. Mr. Dunbar, of New York, the Rev. Mr. De Forrest, Evangelist, in the western part of this State, Rev. Selmaus Streeter, of Boston, the wife of Erasmus Dibble, Esq., of Moravia, and hundreds of others, have been relieved and cured by a proper use of

Sherman's Cough Lozenges,
and no medicine has ever been offered to the public which has been more effective in the relief of these diseases, or which can be recommended with more confidence. They allay all itching, render the cough easy, promote expectoration, remove the cause, and produce the most happy and lasting effects.

HEADACHE.
Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Seasickness, Drowsiness, Faintness, Cholera, Spasms, Cramps of the Stomach, Summer or Bowel Complaints, also all the distressing symptoms arising from free living, or a night of dissipation, are quickly and immediately removed by using

Sherman's Camphor Lozenges.
They act speedily and relieve in a very short space of time, giving tone and vigor to the system, and enable a person using them to undergo great mental or bodily fatigue.

RHEUMATISM.
Weak Back, pain and weakness in the Breast, Back, Limbs, and other parts of the body, are speedily and effectually relieved by **SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER**, which costs only 12 1/2 cts. and is within the reach of all. So great has become the reputation of this article, that one million will not begin to supply the annual demand. It is acknowledged to be the best strengthening plaster in the world.

REWARD OF IMPOSITION.
Dr. Sherman's Poor Man's Plaster has his name with directions printed on the back of the plaster, and a fac simile of the Doctor's written name under the directions.

Price 25 cents per box.
For sale by

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER,
General Agent, Gettysburg; and
S. Berlin, Littlestown; E. J. Owings, M'Sherystown; Lilly & Riley, New Oxford; Wm. Bittinger, Abbottstown; Wm. Wolf, East Berlin; H. S. Miller, do.; D. M. C. White, Hampton; Ephraim Zuck, New Chester; J. Brinkerhoff, Fairfield; A. Scott, Cashtown; Thos. McKnight, M'Knightsville; Peter Mickle, Munnasburg; J. F. Lower, Arendtsville; John Wright, Bendersville; E. Staley, Centre Mills; J. S. Hollinger, Heidlersburg; Dr. Stewart, Petersburg; A. & J. Wells, Wellersville; and D. Newcomer, Bragtown.

Feb. 7. 1y

Its Works Praise it.

Burns, Scalds, and all kinds of Inflamed Sores cured.

TOUSEY'S UNIVERSAL OINTMENT
is the most complete Burn Antidote ever known. It instantly, (and as if by Magic,) stops pains of the most desperate Burns and Scalds. For old sores, bruises, cuts and sprains, &c., on man or beast, it is the best application that can be made. Thousands have tried, and thousands praise it. It is the most perfect master of pain ever discovered. All who use, recommend it. None can tell how soon some of the family will need it.

Boatmen, Livery men, Farmers, and all who use horses, will find this Ointment the very best thing they can use for collar galls, scratches, kicks, &c. &c., on their animals.

Piles Cured.—For the Piles, Tousey's Universal Ointment is one of the best remedies that can be applied. All who have tried it for the Piles recommend it.

Burns and Scalds Cured.—Thousands of cases of burns and scalds, in all parts of the country, have been cured by Tousey's Universal Ointment. Certificates enough can be had to fill the whole of this sheet.

Violent Bruises Cured.—Testimonials on testimonials, in favor of Tousey's Ointment for curing bruises, have been offered the proprietors. All persons should try it.

Scald Head Cured.—Sores or cases of scald head have been cured by Tousey's Ointment—Try it—it seldom fails.

Suit Rheum Cured.—Of all the remedies ever discovered for this most disagreeable complaint, Tousey's Universal Ointment is the most complete. It was never known to fail.

Chopped Hands can be Cured.—Tousey's Universal Ointment will always cure the worst cases of chopped hands. Scores of Persons will state this.

Sore Lips Cured.—For the cure of sore lips there was never any thing made equal to Tousey's Ointment. It is a sure cure for them—Try it.

It is a scientific compound, warranted not to contain any preparation of Mercury.

For sale by

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER,
General Agent, Gettysburg; and
S. Berlin, Littlestown; E. J. Owings, M'Sherystown; Lilly & Riley, New Oxford; Wm. Bittinger, Abbottstown; Wm. Wolf, East Berlin; H. S. Miller, do.; D. M. C. White, Hampton; Ephraim Zuck, New Chester; J. Brinkerhoff, Fairfield; A. Scott, Cashtown; Thos. McKnight, M'Knightsville; Peter Mickle, Munnasburg; J. F. Lower, Arendtsville; John Wright, Bendersville; E. Staley, Centre Mills; J. S. Hollinger, Heidlersburg; Dr. Stewart, Petersburg; A. & J. Wells, Wellersville; and D. Newcomer, Bragtown.

Feb. 7. 1y

WATCHES, of all kinds, will be cleaned and repaired at the shortest notice, at FRAZER'S Clock & Watch Establishment, in Gettysburg
July 19.

Whoever wants a first-rate Time-Piece CAN be accommodated by calling at FRAZER'S Clock & Watch Establishment, in Chambersburg street, Gettysburg, next door to Mr. Buehler's Drug Store—where a new lot of beautiful 24 hour and 8 day Clocks have just been received from the City. They are of the best manufacture, and will be warranted. Give us a call—they will be sold cheap.
July 19.

LAW NOTICE.

J. REED, of Carlisle,
Presents his respects to his friends and informs them that he has made arrangements to continue to practice as usual in the Court of Adams county, under the new regulation of the times for holding them.
Feb. 2. 1y

LAW NOTICE.

LATELY from Pittsburg, designs making Gettysburg his permanent place of residence, and to pursue there the practice of the Law. He has made arrangements with his father, JAMES REED, Esq., of Carlisle, to have his aid and assistance in all such cases as may require it. He will be found at all times at his Office, on Chambersburg street, opposite the Hat Store of William W. Paxton, or at his lodgings, at the Hotel of James M'Cash.
Nov. 1. St

LAW NOTICE.

W. B. McCREARY,
Attorney at Law.
OFFICE South East Corner of the Franklin House, formerly occupied as Sheriff's Office, by Geo. W. M'Clellan, Esq.
Dec. 23. 1y

THOMAS M'CREARY,
Attorney at Law.
OFFICE in the South East Corner of the Diamond, between the Hotel of A. B. Kurtz and R. W. M'Sherry's Store.
Gettysburg, Dec. 15. 1y

HAS located permanently in Gettysburg, and as it is his intention to devote himself entirely to the practice of DENTISTRY in all its branches, no effort will be spared to render satisfaction in every case. If any have had operations performed, which have not proved satisfactory, they are respectfully asked to call and have them renewed without charge.
Ladies and others visited at their residences, if desired.
Office in South Baltimore street, next door to Mr. Forry's Hotel.
Nov. 22. 1y

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF ADAMS COUNTY FOR 1847.

Commissioners' Office, Adams County, Pa.

AGREEABLY to an Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act to raise County rates and Levies," requiring the Commissioners of the respective Counties to publish a statement of the RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES yearly—We, the Commissioners of Taxes of said County, do REPORT as follows, viz: From the fourth day of January, A. D. 1847, to the third day of January, A. D. 1848—both days inclusive:

DAVID M'CREARY, ESQ., TREASURER, AND COMMISSIONERS,
In Account with the County of Adams, as follows, to wit:

D R. DOLLS. CTS.
To Cash in hands of Treasurer at last settlement, \$59 94 1/2
Outstanding County Tax and Quit Rents in the hands of Collectors, 4106 81

County Rates and Levies assessed for 1847, viz:

Borough of Gettysburg,	\$701 69
Do. Quit Rents,	178 00
Cumberland Township,	607 55
Germany "	365 62
Berwick "	749 03
Huntington "	519 26
Lattimore "	342 04
Hamiltonban "	561 99
Liberty "	327 14
Hamilton "	568 21
Menallen "	698 88
Straban "	627 80
Franklin "	600 84
Conowago "	463 29
Tyrone "	308 00
Mountjoy "	388 20
Mountpleasant "	554 33
Reading "	528 54
Freedom "	225 65
Union "	474 98
	9,831 04

To Cash from D. A. Buehler, for rent up to 1st April, 1847, 30 00
" from Sherman and Welsh for Court Costs, 217 98
" from E. B. Buehler, for recognition forfeited, 4 50
" from John G. Frey, for old Signs, 1 00
" from Emlet's Estate, for Cost, 19 29 1/2
Additional Tax from sundry persons, 44 00
Cash from Sheriff Schriver, for Jury fines and verdicts, 621 05
To Error in matters of Abatement at last settlement, 621 05
To Abatement on payment of State Tax, 621 05

\$16,504 61 1/2

The Outstanding County Tax and Quit Rents appears to be in the hands of the following Collectors, to wit:

Years.	Collectors.	Townships.	
1845.	Quintin Armstrong,	Borough of Gettysburg,	\$126 43
1846.	Henry Welty,	Do.	38 00
"	Jacob Hare,	Berwick,	19 88
"	Michael Herring,	Hamiltonban,	21 55
"	John Carpenter,	Freedom,	14 85
1847.	John Brown,	Borough of Gettysburg,	178 00
"	Jacob Hestlet,	Cumberland,	118 40
"	Henry Snyder,	Germany,	145 62
"	Joseph J. Smith,	Berwick,	170 67
"	Jacob B. Trostle,	Huntington,	35 11
"	Jacob Myers,	Lattimore,	272 04
"	James Wilson,	Hamiltonban,	76 24
"	Martin Hill,	Liberty,	67 14
"	B. Hildebrand,	Hamilton,	59 76
"	Daniel Plank,	Menallen,	43 31
"	Wm. Sadler,	Tyrone,	100 00
"	Anthony Smith,	Mountpleasant,	471 83
"	Abraham Chronister,	Reading,	75 34
"	George Kershtler,	Union,	60 38
			\$2,095 05

*Since paid in full. †Since paid in part.

Straban, Franklin, Conowago, Mountjoy, and Freedom Townships have paid off their duplicates in full before the settlement.

IN TESTIMONY that the foregoing statement of RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURES, exhibited at the Office of the Treasurer of said County, is a correct and true Copy, as taken from and compared with the Originals remaining in the Books of this Office—We have hereunto set our Hands and affixed the Seal of our said Office, at Gettysburg, the third day of January, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight.

JOSEPH FINK,
A. HEINTZLEMAN, } Comm'rs.
JACOB KING,

ATTEST—J. AUGHINRAUGH, Clerk.

AUDITORS' REPORT.

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams County, Pa.

WE, the undersigned, duly elected AUDITORS to settle and adjust the Public Accounts of the Treasurer and Commissioners of said County, and having been sworn or affirmed agreeably to law, REPORT the following to be a general statement of said Account, from the fourth day of January, A. D. 1847, until the third day of January, A. D. 1848—both days inclusive:—

DAVID M'CREARY, ESQ. TREASURER, AND THE COMMISSIONERS, IN ACCOUNT WITH THE COUNTY OF ADAMS.

D R. DOLLS. CTS.
To Cash in hands of Treasurer at last settlement, \$59 94 1/2
Outstanding Tax and Quit Rents in hands of Collectors, 4106 81
County Rates and Levies assessed for 1847, 9533 04
Quit Rents for 1847, 178 00
Error in matter of Abatement at last settlement, 621 05
Abatement on payment of State Tax at Harrisburg, 621 05
Cash from D. A. Buehler, for Rent up to April 1st, 1847, 30 00
" from Sherman and Welsh, (Court Costs,) 317 98
" from E. B. Buehler, for recognition forfeited, 4 50
" from J. G. Frey, for old Sign, 1 00
" from Emlet's Estate, for Costs, 19 29 1/2
" Additional Tax from sundry persons, 44 00
" from Sheriff Schriver for Jury fines and verdicts, 621 05
\$16,504 61 1/2

C R. DOLLS. CTS.
By disbursements on Commissioners' Orders, 11720 19
Certificates of Constables' Returns, 82 97 1/2
Outstanding Quit Rents for 1845, 126 43
" " for 1846, 18 00
" " for 1847, 76 58
" " for 1847, 1696 04
" " for 1847, 178 00
Exonerations to Collectors for 1845, 43 82
Fees " 1845, 74 61
Exonerations " 1846, 102 18
Fees " 1846, 419 61
Exonerations " 1847, 29 32
Fees " 1847, 150 67
Treasurer's Salary, 220 00
Balance in hands of Treasurer, January 3d, 1848, 1564 18 1/2
\$16,5

The Treaty with Mexico.

The Senate of the U. States is daily engaged, with closed doors, upon the Treaty with Mexico. It is said that it is not acceptable to the Senate in its present shape, and the probability is, that it may not be ratified. This, however, is mere conjecture. Should it be rejected, it is thought, that three commissioners will be appointed to negotiate a treaty with Mexico. The difficulty in the way of ratifying the present treaty, we learn, is the large Spanish grants of land in Texas, California, &c.

Mr. Adams.—The Salem (Mass.) Register, gives the following notice of Mr. Adams:—

The habits of Mr. Adams were pure, simple, and unostentatious, even to awkwardness. He always rose before day, and when in health, made his own fire. He used great exercise, and was peculiarly fond of bathing and swimming. No one ever was more industrious, or sacrificed less of his time. He was one of the most prolific writers of the age.

His journal, which he kept from early life, and which embodies all his conversation with distinguished men of his own and other countries, is, no doubt, the most valuable document in being, and a richer legacy to his children than the ample fortune he leaves. This fortune is not the result of a niggardly economy, (for Mr. Adams always spent more than his official income,) but of two successful speculations, and a great rise in value of his paternal estates. Mr. Adams leaves also copies of every letter he ever wrote, and among his voluminous productions are most able eulogies on Madison, Monroe and Lafayette.

Mr. Adams leaves a widow, to whom he was married in London, in 1797.—She was the daughter of Col. Joshua Johnson, then consul at London, and the niece of Gov. Johnson, of Maryland, a Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, and a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Mr. Adams leaves also his youngest son, Charles F., who married a daughter of Hon. Peter C. Brooks, of Boston, and who has several children; and the widow of his eldest son, John (who is also the niece of Mrs. Adams) with one or two children. He owned and occupied the mansion of his father, in Quincy.—*Salem Reg'r.*

Mrs. Adams.—The following is the reply of the widow of the late Mr. Adams, to Congress, in acknowledgment of the franking privilege, which was voted her a few days ago. Mrs. Adams, Mrs. Harrison and Mrs. Madison now enjoy this privilege.

WASHINGTON, 29th Feb., 1848.

*To the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop,
Speaker of the House of Representatives U. S.*
SIR:—The resolutions in honor of my dear deceased husband, passed by the illustrious assembly over which you preside, and of which he, at the moment of his death, was a member, have been duly communicated to me.

Penetrated with grief at this distressing event of my life, mourning the loss of one who has been at once my example and my support throughout the trials of half a century, permit me, nevertheless, to express through you my deepest gratitude for the signal manner in which the public regard has been manifested by your honorable body, and the consolation derived to me and mine from the reflection that the unwearied efforts of an old public servant have not, even in this world, proved without their reward, in the generous appreciation of them by his country.

With great respect, I remain, sir,
Your obedient servant,
LOUISA CATHARINE ADAMS.

Remains of Mr. Adams.—In all the cities through which the remains of Mr. Adams will pass to their final resting place, preparations are making to honor his memory. In the city of New York there will be a grand funeral procession—from thence they will go by way of New Haven, Conn.

Reading the Bible.—The venerable John Quincy Adams recently stated to a friend, that ever since he was thirty years old, he has been accustomed, among the first things, to read the Bible every morning. He has read seven different versions, in the German, French, Greek, and Latin languages, besides various English translations.

Investigation.—A committee of the Pennsylvania Legislature are investigating, in Philadelphia, alleged abuses in the administration of the Courts of Quarter Sessions, Common Pleas and Orphans' Court. The opinion of a large number of members of the bar examined, was mainly that the Courts as constituted had not the entire confidence of the public.

A Great Country and a Great People.—An Editor, in closing his Thanksgiving sermon, says:

"Since last year at this time, we have licked one nation and fed another of about the same population. We have killed a few thousand Mexicans, and saved the lives of ten times as many Irishmen; so there remains a handsome thanksgiving balance in our favor."

A Large Family to Shoe.—Uncle Sam, a few days since, was about Boston buying shoes for that branch of his family which is in Mexico, and purchased some 80,000 pair of kip brogans, at about 90 cents a pair.

A Broad Hint.—A lady at Washington, profiting by the leap-year privileges of 1848, on last Valentine's day, sent a gentleman of her acquaintance, by way of Valentine, a marriage license, with the names of the parties filled in.

The Snow Storm

Of Thursday last, has been a very general one. It commenced at Petersburg, Va., at 8 o'clock in the morning; at Washington, at 12 o'clock; and at Philadelphia about 2 o'clock. It extended as far West as St. Louis—and probably over the greater part of the Northern and Middle States. The snow was 9 inches deep at Baltimore. The weather has since been intensely cold.

The MEXICAN TREATY was still under consideration on Friday, in the Senate, sitting with closed doors. It is not known when the discussion will be brought to a close.—There appears to be a general feeling among the people in favor of accepting the Treaty, as a token of peace, upon almost any terms.

The Supreme Government of the Republic of Mexico has issued a Circular to the authorities of the different States of the Republic, announcing that a Treaty of Peace with the U. States has been signed, and calling upon the Mexican States for aid and co-operation in carrying it into effect.

Remains of Mr. Adams.

This day, at 10 o'clock, the remains of Mr. Adams will be conveyed from Washington, by a special train of cars, on the railroad to Baltimore, attended by the Committee, consisting of one Member of the House of Representatives from each State. The escort will go only to Baltimore to-day, to-morrow to Philadelphia, on Wednesday to New York, and on Thursday again onward. A more imposing scene will rarely have been witnessed in this country, says the Intelligencer, than the progress of this funeral to the last resting-place of the mortal remains of the revered citizen whose memory is so worthily honored.

Mr. Kern, of Philadelphia, whose clothing advertisement we publish to-day, is very extensively engaged in business, and sustains the reputation of a worthy and upright man.

The British ship *Emigrant* arrived at the Quarantine Ground below New York city on Monday last, with 192 steerage passengers, having lost sixteen on the voyage by Ship Fever, as also two of her crew. One hundred and thirty of these poor wretches were taken to the Hospital on Tuesday, being ill with the same disease. There were among the passengers five children, under the age of 11 years, who have no earthly protection.

A State Convention of persons interested in the manufacture of iron or mining of Coal, is to meet at Harrisburg on the 22d of March inst. It is said that orders for five millions of dollars worth of railroad iron have lately gone abroad from the Eastern States alone; and that agents of the English manufacturers are now taking orders at prices which would be ruinous to the American manufacturer. Under the tariff of '46 English Iron pays but a nominal duty at the present importing price, and unless there be a speedy change of prices in England (of which there is but little probability) or a change in the tariff, half the iron works in Pennsylvania will be compelled to suspend operations before the end of the present year. The call for the Convention is signed by the principal iron masters and dealers in the eastern and middle sections of the State.

Statistics of the War.—From the Quartermaster General's report to the Secretary of War, we are informed that, up to the 14th of November last, 11,549 horses have been purchased for the artillery, cavalry, and for transportation; 22,907 mules, 10,288 oxen, 9,886 wagons, 54 steam vessels, 4 ships, 2 barges, 8 brigs, 34 schooners, 201 scows and surf boats; besides from 200 to 300 wagons and carts, 4,000 to 5,000 pack mules, and several hundred sail and steam vessels that have been hired.

A Findfall.—The Hagerstown News states that Hezekiah Burbanck, an old man who lately died in Baltimore, has left all his property, valued at \$12,000, to a young lady, a school mistress of that town, who, when the old gentleman visited Hagerstown a year ago, treated him with great kindness, when others, viewing him as beneath their notice, in consequence of his shabby appearance, treated him with great coldness. The lady not only gave him a warm welcome, but also introduced into her school the "Monotonical Speller," a work of which the deceased was the author.—"Kind words cost nothing."

A correspondent of the *Wheeling, Va. Times* gives that paper a statement of a female in that vicinity, who, at the age of 18, married a widower, the father of nineteen children—at his death he left her the mother of five more. She afterwards married another widower having eleven children—at his death he left her mother of two more; and the day she became 49 years old, she married another widower having eight children, so that at 49 we find her mother and step-mother of forty-five children, some of whom are grandfathers and grandmothers.

V. B. PALMER, Esq., N. W. corner of Third and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, and 160 Nassau street, (Cribine Buildings) New York, and S. W. corner of Fayette and North streets, Baltimore, is our authorized Agent for receiving advertisements and subscriptions to the "ADAMS SENTINEL," and collecting and receipting for the same.

Baltimore Price Current.

Flour,	5 75 to 5 85
Wheat,	2 25 to 2 35
Rye,	73 to 75
Corn,	43 to 45
Oats,	28 to 30
Beef Cattle,	5 50 to 5 75
Hogs,	5 57 to 6 37

Mr. Clay has yielded to the solicitations of his New York friends to visit that city. He goes to-morrow. His reception will be magnificent.

MARRIED.

On the 24th ult. by the Rev. B. Keller, Mr. ALEXANDER MCLEAF, to Miss FANNY LACVER, both of Fairfield.

On the 25th ult. by the same, Mr. VALYNTINE GASS, of this place, to Miss SUSAN FERRELL, of Franklin township.

On the 2d inst. by the same, Mr. GEORGE CARL, of New Oxford, to Miss SUSANNA, daughter of Mr. George Musser, of Cumberland township.

On the 29th ult. by the Rev. J. Seehler, Mr. DAVID STARNER, of York county, to Miss REBECCA SHELLEY, of Adams county.

On the 13th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Holland, Mr. HENRY C. LAUR, of this place, to Miss LUDIA BARR, of Frederick county, Md.

DIED.

On the 22d ult. Mr. ANTHONY FLESHMAN, of Mountpleasant township, aged 78 years.

At Philadelphia, on the 23d ult. JOHN LITTLE, Esq. in the 83d year of his age.

On the 20th ult. Wm. WHITE, son of Mr. Geo. McIlhenny, of Franklin township, aged about 2 years.

"Why do we mourn departed friends,
Or shake at death's alarms?
'Tis but the voice that Jesus sends,
To call them to his arms."

The Right Rev. ALONZO PORTER, Bishop of the Episcopal Church in Pennsylvania, will preach in Christ's Church Chapel, Petersburg, (V. S.) on Wednesday the 15th of March, 1848.

"Star" please copy.

Whig Meeting.

THERE will be a meeting of the Whigs of Huntington township, held at the house of Mr. John Weakley, in Petersburg, (V. S.) on Saturday evening, 11th inst. at 6 1/2 o'clock, for the purpose of making arrangements for the Spring Election. A full attendance is earnestly requested. MANY WHIGS.

The Whigs of Cumberland township will meet at the house of Conrad Snyder, in Gettysburg, on Saturday the 11th inst., at 2 o'clock, to make arrangements for the Spring Election. It is hoped the Whigs generally will attend. MANY.

The Whigs of Straban township are requested to meet at the house of J. L. GRASS, in Hunterstown, on Saturday the 11th inst., at 2 o'clock, p. m., to make arrangements for the Spring Election. It is hoped the party generally will be in attendance.

Turnpike Election.

THE stockholders of the York and Gettysburg Turnpike Road Company, are hereby notified that an election for officers of said road, will be held at the house of George Ickes, in Abbottstown, on Monday the 27th day of March inst., between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 1 o'clock, P. M.

CHARLES WEISER, Sec'y.

March 6. td

SHERIFFALTY.

Friends and Fellow Citizens of Adams County: ENCOURAGED by my friends, and suffering under the loss of my right arm lately, I offer myself a candidate for the Office of Sheriff, at the ensuing election, (subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention,) and respectfully solicit your support. If nominated and elected, my best efforts shall be brought into action to discharge the duties of the office faithfully.

LEONARD MELWEE, Huntington township, March 6. td

PROTHONOTARY.

To the Independent Voters of Adams County: FRIENDS and Fellow-Citizens:—I offer myself to your consideration as a Candidate for the Office of Prothonotary of Adams county, (subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention,) and respectfully solicit your support. Should I be nominated and elected, I will be thankful for the favor, and discharge the duties of the office with fidelity, to the best of my ability.

WM. W. PAXTON. td

REGISTER & RECORDER

To the Voters of Adams County. AT the suggestion of many friends in different sections of the county, I am induced again to offer myself for the office of Register and Recorder, subject to the decision of a Whig County Convention. Three years ago, through the kindness of my Whig friends, I was enabled to come off second best in Convention as a candidate for Register and Recorder, and this year I trust, in like manner, to be so fortunate as to secure the nomination. I return my grateful thanks to my friends for their former support, and respectfully solicit of all such, and of the Whigs of the county generally, their favorable consideration in the present canvass.

WM. W. HAMERSLY, Petersburg, (V. S.) March 6. td

FOR SALE.

THE LARGE BRICK HOUSE & LOT,

ON Chambersburg street, adjoining the new Lutheran Church Lot on the West, and only a few lots from the Public Square. This building contains six large rooms, and a frame Rock-building, containing two rooms and a kitchen; attached are a Stable, Carriage-house, shop, Smoke-house, &c. and two wells, with a constant supply of water, and a pump in each; it is also supplied with the hydrant water.—The building is new, and finished in the best order. For terms apply to

DAVID HEAGY, Gettysburg, March 6. td

WHOLESALE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE.

No 152 1/2 Market Street, (between 4th and 5th), PHILADELPHIA.

THE subscriber respectfully solicits the attention of Country Merchants and Dealers generally to an examination of a complete stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

which for extent, variety and workmanship, he flatters himself will give universal satisfaction, while his reduced scale of prices presents to purchasers inducements which cannot be surpassed by any other establishment in the U. States.

JACOB REED, Philadelphia, March 6. 3m

LAW AND LAND OFFICE,**IN WISCONSIN.**

ERASTUS W. DRURY and JOHN A. EASTMAN, partners, under the firm of Drury & Eastman, at Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, Attorneys, Counsellors, and Solicitors, and General Land Brokers, for the purchase and sale of Lands, and entry of Land Warrants, situated in the centre of that beautiful region around Lake Winnebago, offer their services to the public, and invite correspondence from Land Brokers and Buyers. They refer to Dr. C. H. Van Patten, Hon. John H. Tweedy, Messrs. Chubb & Schneek, Hon. Senator Phelps, Hon. Edmund Burke, Hon. S. R. Hobbie, and Hon. Richard M. Young.

March 6. 6t

CHEAPEST IN THE WORLD!

Steam Refined Sugar Candles, 12 1/2 CENTS PER POUND, WHOLESALE.

J. RICHARDSON, No. 42 Market Street, Philadelphia, takes pleasure in informing the public, that he still continues to sell his very Superior Steam Refined CANDY at the low price of \$12 1/2 per 100 pounds, and the quality is equal to any manufactured in the United States.

He also offers all kinds of goods in the Confectionary and Fruit line at corresponding low prices, as quick sales and small profits are the order of the day.

Call or send your orders, and you cannot fail to be satisfied. Don't forget the number, 42 Market Street, Philadelphia.

J. RICHARDSON. March 6. 3m

FURNITURE SALE.

THE subscribers will sell at Public Sale, at their Cabinet Ware Room, in South Baltimore Street, Gettysburg,

On Friday, the 17th of March inst., their entire stock of Cabinet Furniture, embracing

Pier Tables, Secretary, Mahogany Dressing Bureaus, Curled-Maple, Cherry, and Walnut Bureaus, Dining and Breakfast Tables, Full French, Half French and Common Bedsteads, Work, Wash and Candle Stands, Rocking Cradles, &c., &c. &c.

ALSO—AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF CHAIRS.

The subscribers do not intend making a great parade before the public with their Furniture, and will not deceive them by such flaring words as "Highly important from Mexico!" &c., but confine themselves to what they mean, and what the public will understand. They know their Furniture to be as good as any manufactured in the country, and ask those in want of any thing in their line, to attend the sale and judge for themselves.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M., when attendance will be given and terms made known by

JOHN BRINGMAN & SON. March 6. td

THIS WAY FOR BARGAINS**CABINET FURNITURE!**

GEO. H. SWOFF

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally that he continues to keep on hand, at his Cabinet-making Establishment, in East York street, Gettysburg, Pa. a large assortment of all kinds of CABINET

FURNITURE,

SUCH AS Mahogany, Cherry and Maple BUREAUS, Plain and Fancy French & half-French BEDSTEADS, Centre, Dining & Breakfast TABLES, Cupboards, Forkstands, Candle-stands, &c., &c.

As my Furniture is manufactured by myself for regular customers, and not for Auction purposes, the public may rely upon its being, what it purports to be, of fashionable style, and best material and workmanship.

Housekeepers and others, desiring new and GOOD Furniture, will do well to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere.

COMES made to order, at all times. GEORGE H. SWOFF. td

In the Matter

Of the intended application of ARNOLD GARDNER for License to keep a Tavern in Latimore township, in the county of Adams—being an old Stand.

WE the undersigned, citizens of Latimore township, where the above petitioner, ARNOLD GARDNER, resides, and wishes to continue a Tavern, do certify that the said Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public, and entertain strangers and travellers, and that the aforesaid petitioner is a person of good reputation for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house-room and other necessaries for the accommodation of strangers and travellers.

Isaac Grist, Jacob Dentler, John Sheffer, Moses Stambauch, Abraham Livingston, Joseph Fickler, Albert Welford, George W. Harmon, John Sheets, Adam Gardner, Jr., Wm. Criswell, Levi Livingston, March 6. 3t

In the Matter

Of the intended application of SAMUEL SAILER for License to keep a Public House in Haidlersburg, in the township of Tyrone, in the county of Adams—being an old Stand.

WE the undersigned, citizens of Tyrone township, in said County of Adams, being well acquainted with SAMUEL SAILER, the above petitioner, and also having a knowledge of the house for which License is prayed for, do certify, that such Inn or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public, and entertain strangers and travellers, and that the above petitioner is a person of good reputation for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house-room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers.

William Dietrick, James N. Pittenburgh, Leonard Delap, Rudolph Spangler, Jacob Brame, Francis Fickler, John J. Neely, Peter Fidler, Barnet Myers, William Yetts, sen., Jacob Musser, Jacob Fidler, Abraham Linah, Jacob Ernstberger, March 6. 3t

BUILDING FOR SALE.

THE undersigned will sell at Public Sale, on the 18th of March next, the large STABLE on the lot N. E. corner of East Baltimore and Middle streets. Purchaser to remove it on or before the 1st of April next.—Terms accommodating.

D. GILBERT. Feb. 28. 3t

SHERIFFALTY.

To the Citizens of Adams County. FELLOW-CITIZENS:—I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, at the next General Election, (subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention,) and respectfully solicit your support. If nominated and elected, I will endeavor to discharge the duties of the Office with fidelity.

EPHRAIM SWOPE. Germany township, Feb. 21. tc

SHERIFFALTY.

To the Citizens of Adams County. FELLOW CITIZENS:—I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, at the next General Election, (subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention,) and respectfully solicit your support. If nominated and elected, I will endeavor to discharge the duties of the Office with fidelity.

AARON COX. Latimore township, Feb. 28. tc

SHERIFFALTY.

To the Voters of Adams County. I HEREBY again announce myself a candidate for the office of SHERIFF (subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention,) and respectfully solicit your support.

DAVID MCURDIE. Franklin township, Feb. 28. tc

SHERIFFALTY.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, at the next election, (subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention,) and respectfully solicit your support. Should I be nominated and elected, my best efforts shall be directed to a faithful and proper discharge of the duties of the office.

WILLIAM FICKES. Reading township, Feb. 14. tc

To the Public generally.

Fellow-Citizens and Friends: I RESPECTFULLY inform you that I announce myself as a candidate for the office of PROTHONOTARY of Adams county, at the next election, (subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention,) and respectfully solicit your support.—Should I receive the nomination and be elected, I will discharge the duties of said office with fidelity, and to the best of my ability.

JOHN PICKING. East Berlin, Feb. 21. tc

PROTHONOTARY.

SUBJECT to the decision of the County Convention, I again offer myself as a candidate for the office of PROTHONOTARY.—Thankful for the liberal encouragement I received at the last nomination for the office of Prothonotary, I respectfully solicit the support of my fellow-citizens.

GEO. W. MCLELLAN. Feb. 21. tc

REGISTER & RECORDER.

To the Voters of Adams County. FELLOW CITIZENS:—I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of REGISTER & RECORDER, at the ensuing election, (subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention.) If nominated and elected, the favor will be thankfully received, and the duties of the office discharged faithfully, to the best of my ability.

JAMES MILHENNY. Mountjoy township, Feb. 28. tc

REGISTER & RECORDER.

To the Voters of Adams County. FELLOW CITIZENS:—I offer myself as a candidate for the office of REGISTER & RECORDER, at the next election, (subject to the decision of the Whig nominating Convention.)

R. W. M'SHERRY. Feb. 21. tc

CLERK OF THE COURTS.

To the Citizens of Adams County. I HAVE been induced by the encouragement and representations of numerous friends, to announce myself as a candidate for the office of CLERK OF THE COURTS, (subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention,) and respectfully solicit the support of my fellow-citizens. Should you confer upon me the nomination and elect me to the office, its duties shall be discharged with impartiality and fidelity.

JOHN GILBERT. Gettysburg, Feb. 28. tc

CLERK OF THE COURTS.

ENCOURAGED by numerous friends, I respectfully offer myself to the citizens of Adams county, as a candidate for the office of CLERK OF THE COURTS, (subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention,) and respectfully solicit their support, with the assurance that, if nominated and elected, the favor shall be acknowledged by a faithful and proper discharge of the duties of the office.

H. DENWIDDIE. Feb. 21. tc

CLERK OF THE COURTS.

To the Voters of Adams County. FELLOW CITIZENS:—I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for CLERK OF THE COURTS, (subject to the decision of the Whig Convention.) If nominated and elected, I will faithfully and impartially perform the duties of the office to the best of my ability.

S. R. RUSSELL. Feb. 21. tc

PRODUCE OF POOR HOUSE FARM FOR THE YEAR 1847.

365 Bushels Wheat,	35 Bushels Turnips,
58 " Rye,	1100 heads cabbage,
609 " Corn,	25 tons Hay,
227 " Oats,	12 loads Corn-fodder,
283 " Potatoes,	17 1/2 bush. Clover seed,
10 " Onions,	5162 lbs. Beef,
20 " Red Beans,	4721 lbs. Pork,

1110 Pounds remain at Poor House, Jan. 1, 1848—64 admitted in the course of the year.

March 6

POOR-HOUSE ACCOUNTS.

JAMES MAJOR, Esq., Treasurer, in account with the Directors of the Poor and of the House of Employment of the County of Adams, for the year ending the 3d of January, 1848.

DR. 1847, Jan. 5. To order on David McCreary, Esq. County Treasurer, \$400 00

Jan. 21. To do do. 400 00

March 17 Cash received from Thos. Blocher, Esq. Fine, 5 28

April 5. Cash received from Geo. Hoos, payment on land, 47 00

April 22. To order on County Treas'r, 303 00

May 4. Cash received for 2 Horses, 350 00

June 7. Order on County Treasurer, 400 00

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be exposed to Public Sale, at the residence of the subscriber, in Hamill township, Adams county, on Wednesday and Thursday the 1st and 2nd days of March next.

THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY, TO WIT:

5 WORK HORSES,

2 Blooded Horses, Colts, rising three years old, MILCH COWS, which will be fresh in the Spring, HOGS, all good stock, 25 or 30 tons of HAY, 400 bushels of CORN, 2 Wagons, broad-wheel, Plantation and one-horse, Cart and Harness, Horse gears, Threshing Machine and Winnowing-mill, one horse Sleigh, one Horse-rake, one Roller, Hay and Wood Loaders, Ploughs, Harrows, double and single Shovel Ploughs, Graincradle, Grindstone, Corn-fork, a pair of Nuts for grinding apples, a good article, a number of Hogheads, which would make good meat vessels, Cider Barrels, a few Barrels of Vinegar, 9 boxes of Bees and Boxes, Weaver's Room and Bedding, a lot of Carpenter's Tools.

Bedsteads and Bedding.

Bedsteads, Carpeting, an eight day Clock, with mahogany case, Dressing Bureau, do, 1 case of Drawers, do, Dining Table, do, Desk and Bookcase, with a number of good BOOKS, Ladies' Chairs, Chests, Stoves, a Cook-stove with Apparatus, 3 Corner Cupboards.

Bacon, Beef, Tallow and Lard,

with a thousand articles I can't name. The sale will commence at 9 o'clock of each day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

WM. WILSON.

NOTICE.

Estate of Rosanna and Jane Cobean.
LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of ROSANNA COBEAN and JANE COBEAN, both late of Cumberland township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in the Borough of Gettysburg, notice is hereby given to all those indebted to said Estates to make payment, and those having claims upon the Estates to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

A. COBEAN, Administrator.

STRAY SHEEP.

CAME to the Farm of the subscriber in Franklin township, sometime last Fall, Seven Sheep, four ewes and three lambs; two of the old ones being all in both legs. The owner desires to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

JOHN HEINTZELMAN.

FOR RENT.

That commodious & well known property, known as the TAVERN STAND, and now in the tenancy of Wm. Gillespie, situated in West York street, Gettysburg. The property will be rented for one or more years from the 1st of April next, on accommodating terms. Also, adjoining the above, well adapted for any kind of business. Apply to the owner, Z. Herbert, Esq., in Millersburg, or to the subscriber in Gettysburg.

DANIEL M. SMYER, Agent.

In the Matter

Of the intended application of CHARLES MYERS for License to keep a Public House in Bendersville, in the township of Menallen, in the county of Adams—being an old Stand.
THE subscribers, citizens of the township of Menallen, in the county of Adams, recommend the above petitioner, and certify that the inn or Tavern above mentioned is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travelers, and that the petitioner above named is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house-room and other conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travelers.

Benjamin Wierman, Samuel Johnson, John Walker, George Bender, Wm. Thomas, William Rice.

Tower's School Books.

IMPORTANT news to Teachers, Parents and Scholars. Part 1, Gradual Primer, or Primary School Reader; part 2, Gradual Reader, or Exercises in Articulation; part 3, the Practical Reader, developing principles of Elocution, &c.; History of U. States, designed for schools, by Egbert Guerney; Ackerman's First Book in Natural History—Smith's First Book in Geography; Do. Second or Quarto Geography. The above valuable series of school books have been used in many of the New England States, New York, Delaware, and many Southern and Western States, and are now offered to individuals desiring to acquire a knowledge of them, lower than any series now in use. The above, with all varieties of Classical and School Books, for sale at the Bookstore of

KELLER KURTZ.

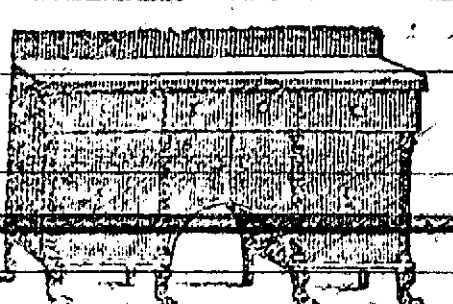
GETTYSBURG

FEMALE SEMINARY.
THE Trustees of the Gettysburg Female Seminary, incorporated by the Legislature, have re-opened the Institution, under the care of Miss M. CAMPBELL, as instructress. A few pupils will be received, in addition to those now in the Seminary.
Reference may be had to either of the Trustees, who are Rev. S. S. Schucker, D. D., Rev. J. C. Watson, D. D., Professor Baugher, J. B. M. Pherson, Esq., J. A. Thompson, Esq., Dr. D. Horner, J. B. Danner, Esq., Hon. M. McLean, and A. G. Harper.

Gettysburg, Feb. 7.

HANDBILLS, BLANKS,

And Printing of every description, Neatly and expeditiously executed at this Office.



ATTEND TO YOUR INTERESTS!

NEW & FASHIONABLE FURNITURE

AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

I INTEND to sell my entire stock of new Furniture on hand at my Furniture Room, in West Chambersburg street, Gettysburg, Pa., at 10 o'clock, A. M.

On Saturday the 18th of March next.

My stock is large, made of the best of materials, and of the very latest fashions. Persons commencing housekeeping, and others desiring to procure good and handsome NEW Furniture, will find it to their interest to attend as there will be a very large variety of the different articles of Furniture to be sold. I will especially name some of the principal articles, viz:

Twenty Mahogany Front BUREAUS,

Two Mahogany Dressing Do.

One Secretary,

Cherry and Walnut Bureaus, 12 Corner Cupboards, 18 Breakfast and Dining Tables, 1 mahogany Ledge Table, Mahogany Washstands, 25 full French Bedsteads, 15 hall French do, Ladies' Workstands, Candlestands, together with Doughtrays, Chests, &c.

Also—At the same time and place will be sold: 12 dozen

COMMON CHAIRS,

3 dozen Fancy do, 3 large Arm Rocking chairs, 1 dozen common Rocking do, 3 Settees, with a variety of small chairs for children's use.

TERMS—All sums of \$1 and under Cash, on all sums above \$7 a credit of 3 months will be given.

DAVID BEAGY.

Feb. 21.

NEWS! NEWS! NEWS!

Co-Partnership in the Cabinet-Making Business.

THE subscribers have entered into Partnership in the cabinet-making business, at the old stand of Henry Garlach, in South Baltimore street, opposite Wueberner's Tannery—where they will always have on hand, and be prepared to make to order,

Sideboards, Secretaries, Dressing Bureaus, Tables, Bedsteads, Wash,

Work and Cuddle-stands,

and in short, every article belonging to the above business. They will also have on hand CHAIRS of all varieties.

UT all orders for COFFINS attended to with the utmost promptness.

The subscribers assure the public, that all work purchased of them will be of the neatest and most durable character. They superintend themselves the construction of every article, thus being assured that both material and workmanship "can't be beat." Their terms are exceedingly reasonable, as may be learnt by giving them a call.

Country produce taken in exchange for work.

HENRY GARLACH, DANIEL TRIMMER.

Gettysburg, Jan. 24.

NEW CLOCK AND WATCH ESTABLISHMENT.

ALEX. FRAZIER.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his Clock and Watch Establishment from Taneytown, Md., to Gettysburg, at the stand lately occupied by Joseph MARTIN, deceased, where he will be pleased to wait upon all who may favor him with their custom. He will keep on hand a general assortment of

CLOCKS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY,

which will be sold on the most reasonable terms. Clocks, Watches, &c., will be repaired at the most reasonable prices, and warranted to give entire satisfaction. Having been engaged in the business for a number of years, he hopes, by industry, and particular attention to his customers, to merit a share of public patronage.

Gettysburg, Oct. 12.

NEW HARDWARE AND GROCERY STORE,

IN YORK, PA.

J. & E. A. HANTZ,

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they have opened their new establishment, on the corner of West Main street and the Railroad, half a square from the Wooden Bridge, in the Borough of York, where they have just received an entirely new, full and complete assortment of

Hardware and Cutlery,

such as Tin and Sheet Iron, Nails, Mill and Cross-cut Saws, Plane-bits, IRON and STEEL, Locks, Hinges and Screws, Chisels of all descriptions, Rasps and Files, Saddlery of all varieties, Shovels and Forks, a general assortment of

GUNS AND PISTOLS,

Table Cutlery & Pocket Knives.

In short, every article belonging to that branch of business. Also, GLASS, PAINTS, OILS and DYE-STUFFS, and a full and general assortment of

GROCERIES AND FISH,

all of which have been selected with great care and purchased upon the best terms, thus enabling us to accommodate customers to their entire satisfaction.

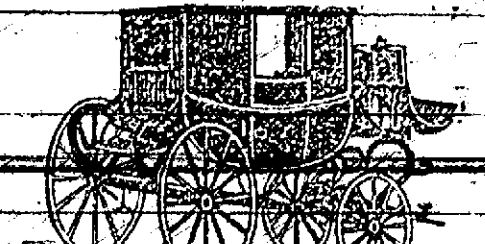
Cash paid for all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE.

We respectfully solicit a share of the patronage of the public, feeling assured that we will deal with them in such a manner as to secure their confidence.

JACOB HANTZ, HENRY A. HANTZ.

York, Jan. 3.

COACH MAKING.



THE subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the public that he continues the COACH MAKING BUSINESS in all its various branches, at his Old Stand in York street, (formerly Buckingham's) where he has on hand, and will manufacture to order

CARRIAGES,

Buggies, Jersey Wagons, &c.

all of the best materials, and by the best of workmen. Call and judge for yourselves.

LEONARD STOUGL.

Gettysburg, April 20.

Freights from Philadelphia.

REGULAR LINE OF CARS.

THE subscriber runs a Regular Line of Burthen Cars between PHILADELPHIA AND YORK, for the Transportation of all kinds of Freight to or from York and the adjoining Counties.

Prices of Freight on Merchandise generally, 30 cents per hundred.

Groceries or Hardware, when 6000 lbs. or more, 25 cents per hundred.

Coffee, if 6000 lbs. or more, 20 cents per hundred.

Salt per sack, 30 cents per hundred.

UT All kinds of Freight to Philadelphia solicited and carried at low rates.

Warehouse in Philadelphia, at No. 365 Market street—A. L. GERHART, Agent.

Warehouse in York at Rail Road Depot, adjoining P. A. & S. Small.

HENRY KAUFFERT.

York, April 20.

THE WAR IN MEXICO

AND OUR VICTORIES.

Much talked about has been your know, The famous battles in Mexico; None dare dispute, but must confess, The glory of our arms' success.

But mighty victories than these Have long been made with greater ease; Victories triumphant and complete, At Marcus Samson's, in York street.

For Clothing Cheap there's none dare try To rival him in quantity; In style and make, and fit and ease, His patrons he sure to please.

His stock is great, his prices small, Who would buy cheap had better call.

Are you going to buy CLOTHING this fall, and do you want to buy cheap? If so, call at

SAMSON'S

Clothing and Variety Store,

nearly opposite the Bank, in Gettysburg, where the largest and best assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

for BOYS and MEN'S wear, ever received in Gettysburg, is now being opened. It is unnecessary, as it would be impossible, to enumerate the different articles comprising the assortment, which includes every variety of Boys' and Men's Apparel, such as—superfine Cashmeres, and Cloth-Dress COATS and CLOAKS; fine and superfine Tweed Coats; Cassinet do.; plain and fancy Cassimeres, Cloth, Tweed, and Cassinet PANTS; Silk, Satin, Cassimeres, Cassinet, Plain and Fancy VESTS; Wrappers, Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, CAPS, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Gloves, Stockings, &c. Also, a large variety of

FANCY ARTICLES,

Jewelry, Spectacles, Perfumery, Pen-knives, Combs, Shaving Apparatus, Purses, Dish cloths, Umbrellas, Violin and Guitar Strings, Needles, Pins, &c. &c.

Having purchased an unusually large supply of Goods for Cash, and having determined to sell on the Cash and One Price principle, I have put down my Goods to the lowest prices, and will sell them at astonishingly low rates. If you want to save 50 per cent. in purchasing your Fall and Winter Clothing, call and examine the splendid assortment now opening by

MARCUS SAMSON.

Nov. 6.

TO THE AFFLICTED!

Compound Medicated Candy

FOR the Cure of Colds, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Pains and Oppressions of the breast, and all other Pulmonary complaints, and other diseases which have a tendency to produce Consumption. It serves also as an efficient clearer of the voice.

This Candy is entirely a vegetable preparation, the principal ingredients being Horehound, Wild Cherry, Sarsaparilla, Boneset, Elocampagne, &c. and will, if taken in time, relieve the system from those distressing afflictions that tend to Consumption.

One great advantage in this valuable medicine is its cheapness, the public not being imposed upon by the enormously high prices which are generally exacted for Patent and other medical preparations. Each Package contains directions. Call and try it!

Prepared and sold at the Confection and Variety Store of the subscriber in West York street, one square from the Court-house, and next door to Thompson's Hotel. It can also be had at S. Pomeroy's Drug Store.

The subscriber as usual continues his Bakery, and is prepared to supply parties at the shortest notice, with choice Cakes, &c.

C. WEAVER.

Gettysburg, Nov. 9.

D. McCONAUGHY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE in the Southwest Corner of the Public Square, one door west of George Arnold's Store, formerly occupied as a Law Office by John McConaughy, Esq. deceased. He solicits, and by prompt and faithful attention to business in his profession, it will be his endeavor to merit confidence and patronage.

UT all business entrusted to him as

AGENT AND SOLICITOR

For Patents and Pensions.

He has made arrangements through which he can furnish very desirable facilities to applicants, and entirely relieve them from the necessity of a journey to Washington, on application to him personally or by letter.

Gettysburg, April 2.

UMBRELLAS,

PARASOLS, PARASOLETTES,

AND Walking Cane Umbrellas.

WILLIAM H. RICHARDSON,

STEAM FACTORY.

The only one in the United States.

NO. 104 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

MERCHANTS are respectfully informed that I continue to Manufacture all the above goods, by the aid of steam, notwithstanding the great opposition of parties opposed to the introduction of expensive improvements. My assortment is complete, and prices so low, as to give entire satisfaction.

UT As there is an Umbrella Store next door, of nearly the same name, it is important you should remember

Wm. H. Richardson,

Steam Factory, and PATENTEE of the WALKING CANE UMBRELLA.

SIGN OF THE LADY AND EAGLE.

No. 104 Market Street, Philadelphia.

Feb. 7.

UT Attention is requested to the celebrated WALKING CANE UMBRELLA, a neat and beautiful article, combining all the advantages of a Cane and Umbrella.

Collateral Inheritance Tax.

Amount returned to Register, \$170 79

Deduct 5 per cent. for use of Register, 8 54

Amount paid over to Commonwealth, 162 25

January 21st, 1848.—I, the undersigned, Auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas, under the provision of the 19th Sect. of the Act of 20th April, 1846, do hereby certify that the above is a correct statement of the amount of Collateral Inheritance Taxes passing through the hands of Robert Coburn, Register of Adams county, during the year commencing with Oct. 1st, 1846, to 30th day of September, 1847.

E. W. STABLE.

Feb. 7.

REMOVAL.

ESAIAS J. CULP respectfully informs his friends and customers that he has removed his

Tailoring Establishment

to the room formerly occupied by Wm. Beyer, deceased, opposite WAMPLER'S TANNERY, in Baltimore street, where he will be pleased to attend to the orders of all who wish to have work done up in fashionable style, and at low rates. Arrangements have been made to receive the

Latest Fashions,

from Philadelphia and New York, so that customers can rely on having their garments made in the most approved styles.

Country produce will be taken in exchange for work.

Gettysburg, Aug. 23.

Blacksmithing,

In all its branches, will be attended to by good workmen, at the Foundry of the subscriber.

THOMAS WARREN.

Gettysburg, Dec. 22.

Jewelry, Watch Guards,

WATCH Chains, Keys, Spectacles, &c. &c., can always be had at the Clock & Watch Establishment of

ALEX. FRAZER.

July 19.

GOLD PENS AND SILVER PENCILS,

(best quality.) Card Cases, Visiting and Printing Cards, Fancy Note Paper, Envelopes, Motto Waterfalls, Fancy Sealing Wax, Letter Stamps, &c. for sale by

S. H. BUEHLER.

Clicker's Sugar-Coated Pills,

THE only effectual purgative, used within the last year over 200,000 persons of the following complaints: Headache, Giddiness, Rheumatism, Piles, Dyspepsia, Scurvy, Small Pox, Jaundice, Pains in the Back, Inward Weakness, Palpitation of the Heart, Rising in the Throat, Dropsy, Asthma, Fevers of all kinds, Female Complaints, Measles, Salt Rheum, Heartburn, Worms, Cholera Morbus, Coughs, Quinsy, Whooping Cough, Consumption, Erysipelas, Complaints of the Throat, Itchings of the Skin, Colds, Croup, Gravel, Nervous Complaints, and a variety of other diseases arising from impurities of the blood, and obstructions in the organs of digestion.

Experience has proved that nearly every disease originates from Impurities of the Blood; or Derangement of the Digestive Organs; and to secure Health, we must remove those Impurities and restore the blood to its natural state. Therefore, when the slightest derangement of the system is indicated by Coughiness, or any other sign, it admonishes us that superfluities are gathering in the system, which should be immediately removed by an effectual purgative. Since the invention, however, of

Clicker's Vegetable Purgative Pills,

this objection does not exist, as they are completely enveloped with a coating of PURE WHITE SUGAR, (as distinct from the internal ingredients as a nut-shell from the kernel.) HAVE NO TASTE or odour, and are as easily swallowed as his candy. Moreover they never SCORGE, ATE or GRUPE in the slightest degree. They operate equally on all the diseased parts of the system, instead of confining themselves to, and making any particular region. Thus, for example, they operate on that particular organ, and, by clearing it of that excess of bile it is constantly discharging into the stomach, restore it to a natural state. Another will operate on the blood, and remove those impurities which have already entered into its circulation; while a third will effectually expel from the system whatever impurities may have been discharged into the stomach; and hence they

Strike at the Root of Disease,

remove all Impure Humors; open the pores externally and internally; promote the insensible perspiration, obviate flatulency, headache, &c., separate all foreign and obnoxious particles from the chyle, secure a free and healthy action to the Heart, Lungs, and Liver, and thereby restore health even when all other means have failed.

For sale by

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER,

GENERAL AGENT, GETTYSBURG; and S. Berlin, Littlestown; E. J. Owings, M. Sherrystown; Lilly & Riley, New Oxford; Wm. Bittinger, Abbottstown; Wm. Wolf, East Berlin; H. S. Miller, do.; D. M. C. White, Hampton; Ephraim Zuck, New Chester; J. Banker, M. Knight, N. Knighthead; Peter Mickle, Mummaburg; J. F. Lower, Ardenstville; John Wright, Bendersville; E. Staler, Centre Mills; J. S. Hollinger, Heidersburg; Dr. Stewart, Petersburg; A. & J. Wells, Wellsville; and D. Newcomer, Bragtown.

Feb. 7.

Whoever wants a first-rate Time-Price

CAN be accommodated by calling at FRAZER'S Clock & Watch Establishment, in Chambersburg street, Gettysburg, next door to Mrs. Buehler's Drug Store—where a new lot of beautiful 24-hour and 8-day CLOCKS have just been received from the City. They are of the best manufacture, and will be warranted. Give us a call—they will be sold cheap.

July 19.

OLIVER EVANS'

Salamander, Fire and Thief-proof

IRON CHESTS,

WARRANTED equal to any other make, and have never been injured by Fire or BURGLARS, in a single instance. He also keeps on hand a full supply of Common Chests, made of lighter iron, at lower prices.

LETTER COPYING PRESSES & BOOKS, TRUCKS FOR STORES, FACTORIES, &c. DRUGGISTS PRESSES,

EAGLE GLASS PAPER, PORTABLE SHOWER BATHS, &c.

PACKING LEVERS, HOISTING MACHINES,

REFRIGERATORS & WATER FILTERS.

OLIVER EVANS,

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REFRIGERATORS

For Cooling and Preserving MEAT, BUTTER, MILK, and all articles intended for Culinary purposes.

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OLIVER EVANS' CELEBRATED WATER FILTERS, for Purifying water that is brackish or muddy, whether by rains, minerals, or otherwise, can be had of all sizes and prices, at the W. Persons, No. 61 South Second street, two doors below Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Oct. 4.

Do you want to save 50 per cent.?

If so, call and examine the fresh supply of CLOTHING, just received from Baltimore and Philadelphia, embracing every article of the latest

From the National Intelligencer, Feb. 28.

Funeral Obsequies of Mr. Adams.

Pursuant to the resolve of both houses of Congress, Saturday was set apart for rendering to the last remains of the deceased Patriot and Statesman the last human tribute, in conducting them to their resting place in the "City of Silence."

At an early hour men in uniform might be seen hastening to their respective places of parade, while numerous groups of citizens and strangers were flocking from all directions towards the Capitol.

By a judicious arrangement, the doors of this vast building were thrown open to the gathering multitude, while those of the Hall of the House of Representatives, where the funeral ceremonies were to take place, were closed to all but the members and officers of the House.—The ladies' gallery was rapidly filled up, all gentlemen without distinction being peremptorily excluded. A certain portion of the semi-circular gallery (usually occupied throughout by gentlemen only) was partitioned off for the accommodation of a large choir of singers, selected from those of the several churches of the city.

The Hall was shrouded in black, and presented a very solemn appearance.—This part of the arrangements was executed with great taste and judgment by the officers of the House, under the suggestion and supervision of a distinguished lady. The figure of History, especially, (whose graceful form surmounts the clock, holding in her hands a tablet and a pen,) was robed with consummate taste and judgment, the black drapery covering her entire person, with the exception of the arm holding the recording pen, whose alabaster whiteness, in strong contrast with the surrounding stole, had a fine effect: heightened as it was by the attitude of the head, which, turning toward one side, happened to have its countenance in the very direction where stood the vacant seat of Mr. Adams, as if in the act of recording the solemn circumstances of his death. That seat, by order of the House, was draped in the deepest mourning, and, by the fact of its vacancy, recalled every beholder to the blow which had fallen, like a thunderbolt from a cloudless sky. The portraits of Washington and of Lafayette, on either hand of the chair, were covered over with thin crape, casting a melancholy dimness over the features, without entirely concealing them, the frames being covered with a deeper black. The effect of this, too, was very fine, most truly representing what would have been the feeling of both these distinguished men if alive to witness the solemn scene; for Washington gave the deceased his first commission, and Lafayette embraced him in his arms when taking his last adieu of America.

The members gradually arrived and filled up their seats in the Hall, a portion, however, being reserved for the Senate.

The space in the central area, in front of the Speaker's table, was furnished with seats for the Judges, the Cabinet, the Diplomatic Corps, and the Committee of Arrangements, consisting of one member from each State of the Union: while, in its centre, stood a table, with a black velvet pall, to support the corpse.

Officers of the Army and Navy, as they entered the Hall, had seats assigned them next in the rear of the Foreign Ministers. By an unfortunate omission no seats were reserved for the clergy; but as a number of them arrived, not only from the city, but from Baltimore, Alexandria, and several from Massachusetts, they were conducted by officers of the House to favorable positions.

The members of the Diplomatic Body arrived severally, from time to time, and not in a body: some of them manifested their respect for the solemn occasion, and for the assembled authorities of the nation, by appearing in their full official dresses, with their respective orders and decorations, while others seem to have deemed it more appropriate to appear in simple black. The contrast could not but strike the eye.

The Speaker having taken the chair, the Journal of Thursday was read.—Soon after the Senate entered, preceded by their venerable Presiding Officer, whose white and flowing hair renders him so striking an object in every scene where his erect and dignified figure is seen. He took his seat on the left of the Speaker. As the Senators passed up the centre aisle and took their seats, the Speaker and members of the House rose, and continued standing till they had taken the seats assigned them.—Soon after the President of the United States entered the hall, and was received by all in like manner, while he took his seat on the right of the Speaker. The members of the Cabinet occupied seats in front of the Senators, and opposite to the Foreign Ministers. The Judges of the Supreme Court, preceded by their Officers, passed up to seats on the right of the Clerk's desk. The relatives of the deceased were next conducted to a position reserved for them on the extreme left. Next entered the corporate authorities of Washington, headed by their respective officers, who were conducted to places by the officers of the House. At length came the body, escorted by the Committee of Arrangements, and followed by the Massachusetts Delegation as mourners. The Speaker, the President of the Senate, the Officers of both Houses, the Members of the Committee of Arrangements, the pall-bearers, and attendant physicians, wore white scarfs. The whole assemblage being thus at length complete,

the deep silence of expectation pervaded the hall. Not a rude sound, and scarce a sound of any kind was to be heard among the waiting thousands, who crowded the galleries and lobbies in every spot where a human being could find room to stand.

The Chaplain of the House, the Rev. Mr. Gurley, then rose and read an appropriate portion of the Holy Writ, and addressed the Throne of Heavenly Grace in a meek and devout prayer.

He then read a hymn which had been selected for the occasion, and which was sung with admirable skill and impressive effect by the choir. As the waiting audience swelled and sank away in melancholy cadence, their placid, stilling and solemnizing effect was obvious to the eye, in the countenances of the listening audience, and prepared them for the address which followed, from these words in Job, "And thine age shall be clearer than the noonday: thou shalt shine forth, thou shalt be as the morning; and thou shalt be secure, because there is hope."—(Chap. xi. 17.)

The effort of the Reverend gentleman seemed to be to improve, for the benefit of all, the example of Mr. Adams' firm and reverential conviction of the truth of Christianity, and its moral effect in the dignified purity of his private life. To this effect he quoted very clear and emphatic testimonials from the pen of the deceased, as well as recent conversations held with him shortly before the affecting close of his career. In illustration of the power which a sense of public duty ever exerted over him, Mr. G. read a portion of the address of Mr. Adams to his constituents immediately before setting out, in the depth of winter, on a journey to Cincinnati to lay the foundation of the Observatory in that city; and to exhibit the early foundation of that virtue and piety which distinguished the deceased through life, the eloquent preacher quoted some touching passages of the written advice and admonition addressed to Mr. Adams, when a boy at school, by his pious and strong-minded mother.

The address was followed by a closing hymn and the Apostolic benediction; when the funeral procession began to be formed, the corpse was borne out of the Hall, the several public bodies fell into their places in order of the programme, passing in succession along the broad aisle and through the north door into the Rotunda, and so out on the eastern portico, and down the great flight of steps to the area in front, where carriages were in waiting to receive them.

The whole proceeding was conducted with great decorum and dignity, and the universal interest excited among people of all classes to witness it, shows the deep hold the event itself had taken on the public mind. As the coffin was borne into the Hall, the impression was profound on every countenance, and all seemed to feel that the solemnities of Death and of the Judgment had been brought nearer to them than ever before. The dignity of the victim, his eminent station, and yet more eminent endowments, the lustre of his moral virtues, together with the open publicity and appalling suddenness of the blow which crushed him, as well as the spot where it fell, seem not to have failed in accomplishing their solemn mission and pressing their resistless appeal to the human heart.

May Congress, of which he was as the father; may our Nation, of which he was so long a bright ornament; may the Age, in which he shone as a great light; may our entire World, in almost every part of which his name has been heard, and where heard had been honored, be warned by his sudden death, as they had all been blessed and benefited by his long, illustrious, and useful life.

Thus much for the solemn scenes and ceremonies within the Capitol. Without the building (the vast Rotunda of which, as well as the lobbies and passages, were densely crowded by hundreds or thousands who could not gain admittance to the Representatives Hall) the scene was striking, from the vast multitude of orderly and well-dressed people of both sexes, the military companies and various associations, college societies, &c. which filled the great space in front of the Capitol and all its precincts, amounting in all, within and without the Capitol, on the grounds and the avenue to the cemetery, to not less than fifteen thousand men, women and children.

The solemn and gorgeous pageant, with muffled music, proceeded to the Congressional burial ground—the bells of the Columbia Fire Company tolling, responded to by the minute guns at the Arsenal—and when the last part of the procession left the Capitol, it was supposed the head of the column had reached the front of the cemetery. Never was better order observed throughout—never was there a deeper sense of respect and love displayed in this city on any similar occasion.

The august concourse having reached the Congressional burying ground, the body was conveyed, amidst the heartfelt sympathies of all, and deposited in the marble vault, where lay the honored remains of a President and Secretaries of the United States. The funeral services in the cemetery were also performed by the Chaplain, Rev. Mr. Gurley.

It was stated by the Rev. Chaplain, in his funeral discourse, that the mother of Mr. Adams, in 1778, wrote to him, while absent, when a youth, in Europe, in these words: "Great learning and superior abilities, should you ever possess them, will be of little value and small estimation, unless virtue, honor,

truth and integrity are added to them.—Adhere to those religious sentiments and principles which were early instilled in your mind, and remember that you are accountable to your Maker for all your words and actions." She adds in the same letter: "Dear as you are to me, I would much rather you should have found your grave in the ocean you have crossed, than see you an immoral, profligate or graceless child." Possibly, said the preacher, these very words, falling like the rain, first awoke into activity that sense of religious duty, and those principles of virtue which so animated and governed his subsequent life.

Among other facts mentioned in regard to Mr. Adams' religious opinions and habits, the preacher stated that in his last conversation with this eminent man, he had expressed his astonishment at the indifference of our public men to the great truths and holy ordinances of the Christian religion.

The following is the hymn which was sung by the choir in the Capitol, at the conclusion of the funeral discourse—

THE DEATH OF THE RIGHTEOUS.

How blest the righteous when they die,
When holy souls retire to rest!
How mildly beams the closing eye!
How gently leaves the expiring breast!

So fades a summer cloud away—
So sinks the gale when storms are o'er;
So gently shuts the eye of day:
So dies a wave along the shore.

Farewell conflicting hopes and fears,
Where lights and shades alternate dwell!
How bright the unchanging morn appears!
Farewell, inconstant world, Farewell!

The following sketch of the life of the late JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, was given by Mr. Hudson, of Mass., in the House of Representatives of the U. States on the 24th ult., when announcing his death:

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS was born on the 11th day of July, 1767, in that part of Braintree, Massachusetts, which was subsequently incorporated into a town by the name of Quincy, and hence was in the eighty-first year of his age. In 1778, when he was but eleven years of age, he accompanied his father, John Adams, to France, who was sent with Benjamin Franklin and Arthur Lee as commissioners to the court of Versailles. After remaining in France about eighteen months, during which time he applied himself closely to the study of the French and Latin languages, he returned to his own country in August, 1779. In November of the same year his father was again despatched to Europe for the discharge of diplomatic services, and took his son John Quincy with him.—At Paris he was put to school: and when, in 1780, John Adams removed to Holland, his son enjoyed the advantages of the public school at Amsterdam, and afterwards of the University at Leyden. Francis Dana, who accompanied John Adams, as secretary to the embassy, received in 1781 the appointment of minister plenipotentiary to Russia, and took John Quincy Adams, then fourteen years of age, with him as private secretary.—Here he remained till October, 1782, when he left Mr. Dana at St. Petersburg, and returned through Sweden, Denmark, Hamburg, and Bremen, to Holland, where he remained some months, till his father took him to Paris at the time of the signing of the treaty of peace in 1783. From that time till 1785 he was with his father in England, Holland and France; during the whole of which period he was a close student.

At the age of eighteen, at his own request, his father permitted him to return to Massachusetts, where he entered Harvard University, and was graduated in 1787 with distinguished honors. Soon after leaving college, he entered the office of the celebrated Theophilus Parsons, afterwards Chief Justice of Massachusetts, where he remained the usual period of three years in the study of the law, when he entered the profession and established himself at Boston.

In 1794 General Washington appointed him resident minister to the United Netherlands. From that period till 1801 he was in Europe, employed in diplomatic business, and as a public minister in Holland, England, and Prussia. Just as Gen. Washington was retiring from office, he appointed Mr. Adams minister plenipotentiary to the court of Portugal. While on his way to Lisbon, he received a new commission, changing his destination to Berlin. During his residence of about three years and a half at Berlin, he concluded an important commercial treaty with Prussia—thus accomplishing the object of his mission. He was recalled near the close of his father's administration, and arrived in his native country in September, 1801.

In 1802 he was chosen by the Boston district to the Senate of Massachusetts, and soon after was elected by the Legislature a Senator in Congress for six years from March 3, 1803. He remained in the Senate of the United States until 1808, when he resigned. While in the Senate, he received the appointment of professor of rhetoric in Harvard University—an office which he filled with distinguished ability.

In 1809 he was appointed by President Madison envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the court of Russia, where he rendered the most important services to his country. By his influence with that court, he induced Russia to offer her mediation between Great Britain and the United States in the war of 1812: and, when the proper time had arrived, he was placed by President Madison at the head of five distinguished commissioners, to negotiate a treaty of Peace, which was concluded at Ghent in 1814. Mr. Adams was then

associated with Mr. Clay and Mr. Gallatin to negotiate a commercial convention with Great Britain, and was forthwith appointed minister plenipotentiary to the court of St. James. While in Europe, in 1817, he received the appointment of associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, which he declined.

After remaining in England till the close of President Madison's administration, he was called home, and placed by President Monroe at the head of the Department of State, where he remained eight years.

In 1835 he was chosen by the House of Representatives President of the United States for the term of four years.—On leaving the Presidency in 1829, he returned to his native place in Massachusetts, and in 1831 he was elected a member of Congress; and by the free suffrages of the people was continued in that office to the day of his death.

**ADAMS SENTINEL.**

GETTYSBURG:
Monday, March 6, 1843.

The Hon. JAMES M'DIVITT has been re-appointed Associate Judge for this County, and his nomination confirmed by the Senate.

We have received from our Representative, Mr. M'NEELY, a tabular statement relative to State Tax and to Common Schools, giving the amount of Tax received from each County, and the amount returned to each for Common Schools. This amount of Tax received for Adams county from Dec. 1, 1840 to Feb. 1, 1843, was \$65,894 03; and the amount paid to Schools in the same period was \$25,650 67.

From the Auditor General's Report of the state of the Banks in Pennsylvania, we extract the following statement of the
BANK OF GETTYSBURG.

PA.	
To Capital.	\$123,373 00
Bank notes in circulation.	210,295 00
Do. under act 4th May, 1841.	19,879 00
Due to other banks.	3,011 08
Due to depositors.	28,997 98
Dividends unpaid.	3,733 61
Discounts received, and rents.	5,276 01
Contingent fund.	9,532 10
	\$404,647 79

PA.	
By Bills discounted.	\$118,599 84
Specie—silver and gold.	64,505 07
Notes and checks of other banks.	11,953 00
Due from other banks.	50,503 01
Judgments.	72,223 97
Real estate.	23,280 65
Expenses.	164 79
Stocks (including State stock under act 4th May, 1841.)	38,807 00
Domestic creditor certificate.	3,853 78
Bonds and costs paid on suits.	20,437 68
	\$104,647 79

Another Fire.

On Monday evening last, a stable on the outskirts of the town, owned by Mr. J. Bowen, was consumed by fire—no doubt the act of an incendiary. The Council of the Borough have offered a reward of \$50 for such information as will lead to the conviction of the offender or offenders.

Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, President of Harvard University, has been invited by the Massachusetts Legislature to deliver an eulogy on the life and character of the late John Quincy Adams.

On Monday last, the House of Representatives of the U. States passed a resolution unanimously, that all letters and packets carried to and from Louisa Catharine Adams, widow of John Quincy Adams, be conveyed free of postage during her natural life.

Slave Territory.

On Monday last, in the House of Representatives of the U. States, Mr. Putnam submitted a preamble and resolution to the effect that Slavery should be forever prohibited in any territory which may be acquired from Mexico—Mr. Brodhead, of Pennsylvania, moved that the resolution be laid on the table—which prevailed, 105 to 92. The South, therefore, has again become victorious through the votes of some Northern Loco-focos.

The Susquehanna County Bank has continued, it is said, to redeem its notes, and having taken in two-thirds of its issue, is on a better footing than ever. It is quoted in Philadelphia the same as other Western money, 2 per cent. discount.

By the death of Mr. Adams, and the election of Mr. Bridges from the Bucks and Lehigh district, the House of Representatives stands 116 Whigs, (including Mr. Levin,) and 111 Democrats.

The Legislatures of the different States which were in session at the time the news of Mr. Adams' death was received, passed resolutions of respect and condolence, and adjourned.

Several of the clergymen in Boston preached yesterday week from the following appropriate text, in reference to the death of Mr. Adams:

"For behold, the Lord of hosts doth take the mighty man, the prudent and the ancient, and the honorable man, and the counselor and eloquent orator."—ISAIAH 11:3—1, 2, 3.

Morse's Magnetic Telegraph has been introduced into South America. It was to be put into operation immediately between Lima and Callao, a distance often miles. It has been received with great favor, and the establishment of a regular telegraphic communication between the principal cities of the Pacific coast is recommended.

Gen. Scott.

The National Intelligencer of Thursday last, says that a private letter from Mexico, dated 13th Feb., has been received, which states that the news of Gen. Scott's suspension from command and of his intended trial was just received, and had caused great excitement both in the army and among the people.

Pennsylvania Canal.

The Canal Commissioners have given notice that the Main Line from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, will be opened for navigation on Friday next the 10th inst.

Importation from Venezuela.

A vessel arrived at Norfolk on the 24th ult. from Laguyra, brings intelligence that terrible scenes had been enacted at Caracas. The Venezuelan Congress, which assembled on the 24th ult. was overwhelmed by the populace, who broke into the chamber, and several of the members horribly were massacred. Those who were not killed were taken prisoners, and the next day were forced to pass certain resolutions to suit the purposes of the mob. Thousands of ragabonds paraded the streets, with all kinds of weapons, and a dreadful state of anarchy and riot pervaded the city. It was not known how the horrible affair would terminate.

A Melancholy Coincidence.

The ship Mississippi, from New Orleans, arrived at Baltimore, on Monday evening, bringing the honored remains of Dr. Hamilton Hawkins, a surgeon of the United States Army, who died in the discharge of his duty at Tampico, in Mexico. Dr. Hawkins was a native of Baltimore, and though in the spring time of life, not yet past his prime, had gained the reputation of a most skillful surgeon. The ship was scarcely in the harbor, safely moored, when his brother, Dr. Alexander S. Hawkins, breathed his last, at the residence of his mother, in that city. He, too, was highly esteemed in all his associations, and died in the prime of manhood. He lived not to look upon "the last of earth," so far as the remains of his brother was concerned.

The widowed mother has now a double grief upon her. She grieves for those who were but are not. Two sons snatched away, as it were, at once. She might well say with the poet—
"Insatiate archer, would not one suffice."

Death by Chloroform.

On the 23d ult. Mrs. Simonds, of Cincinnati, died under the influence of Chloroform, at the office of Dr. Meredith, in that city. She was a very healthy woman, and of much energy of character. She wished to have three or four roots of teeth extracted, and chloroform was administered to her by Dr. Meredith. The teeth were extracted, but she was seized with convulsions, and in a minute and a half from the time she inhaled the powerful agent, she was a corpse! She has left a youthful and promising family of four children and an affectionate husband, inconsolable at her melancholy and heart-rending death; taken away without a moment's warning, in the vigor and bloom of health. A post mortem examination was held, and her system was found in a healthy state, and showed no indications of any disease that could have caused her death.

The New York True Sun of Monday last has the following notice of another terrible death, said to have been brought about by this new agent:

Fatal Experiment with Chloroform.

A young lady, daughter of Mr. MacDonald, a baker in Catharine street, in this city, recently met her death in the most awful manner, from the use of this now fashionable but most dangerous preparation. About three weeks ago, the ether was employed to allay the toothache; but subsequently the sufferer was supposed to die, from what cause does not appear. The apparent death, however, was only a trance, or protracted swoon; for on opening the coffin a day or two ago, the unfortunate girl had turned round upon her face, and in her agony and desperation had actually destroyed two of her fingers, on recovering from her temporary death by ether.—The Coroner's investigation should elicit the fact as to who prescribed a remedy which produced this most frightful result.—N. Y. True Sun.

Four steamboats were destroyed by fire at Cincinnati on Monday morning last, while moored at their landing in that city. The loss of property is very great. One of them (the Hendrick Hudson) was full freighted with a valuable cargo, and ready to leave for New Orleans, all of which is a total loss. Besides this lamentable destruction, there were four lives lost by fire and accident attending the calamity.

On Tuesday evening last, an infant child of Mr. J. A. Schermerhorn, of Lambertville, N. J. who was lying in her cradle, and none of the family in the room, was heard to cry violently, and when they entered the room it was ascertained that a large rat had attacked the child, who was covered with blood. The voracious animal had bitten one hand entirely through in two places.

As an evidence of the extensive commerce of New Orleans, it is mentioned that a fortnight since there were in that port upwards of 400 ships, barques, brigs and schooners—over one-half of them ships and brigs. The river steamboats added would make nearly half as many more.

The rate of taxes in the city of Baltimore for the present year is one dollar and thirty-five cents on the hundred dollars!

There are at the present time upwards of 1000 patients in the Marine Hospital at Staten Island, New York, suffering from small pox, ship fever, and other malignant diseases, and new cases are being constantly brought in.

Mr. Clay in Philadelphia.

The enthusiasm which distinguished the first reception of Mr. Clay in Philadelphia, says the North American, continues unabated. There is the same rush of multitudes towards him wherever he is or whithersoever he goes—at his private lodgings in a friend's house, or at his public levee in the Hall of Independence; and his presence is anticipated, days beforehand, at audience rooms and ball-rooms, where so many eager throngs contend for the pleasure of seeing him. Committees and deputations arriving from all quarters of the country, and continual crowds pressing upon him from all parts of the city—he is the centre of a vortex of attraction into which roll concentrated human tides, swelling, agitated even, with the irrepressible excitements of admiration and affection.

Mr. Clay received the Ladies of Philadelphia at the Saloon of the Chinese Museum on Wednesday last; and it is said to have been the most beautiful scene ever beheld in our country since the days of Washington. So many beautiful ladies and lovely children were never seen together on any occasion in our country. Females of all ages, from sweet childhood to venerable fourscore—the maiden—the matron—the daughter—the sister—the wife—the mother—the grandame—all were there, doing affectionate reverence to the patriot, sage of three score and ten, whose name and whose fate had conferred proud and imperishable lustre upon his country. The ceremony of hands shaking was continued, with occasional intermissions, from 11 o'clock to 3, during which time, it was ascertained by accurate count, that Mr. Clay exchanged salutations with at least TEN THOUSAND ladies and children, with a large majority of whom he actually shook hands. Bouquets, rings, pencils, pens, books, umbrellas, walking-canes, purses, and numerous other mementoes, many of which were exquisite gifts, were literally showered upon him by his fair devotees. Mr. Clay made an off-hand speech to the ladies, which was happily conceived and as happily delivered.—The North American says, "it was a charming, a brilliant, a glittering, a dazzling sight." A splendid band of music was in attendance, which lent its entertaining effect to the scene.

Generals Scott and Worth.

The New Orleans Delta has published, in a supplementary sheet, the correspondence of Generals Scott and Worth, relative to the late difficulties in the army, subsequent to the publication of the army orders, censuring severely certain letters written to the United States.—The supplement does not appear to have been sent in this direction, but we find in a Western paper the following brief notice of the correspondence:

Gen. Worth addressed a letter to Gen. Scott, stating that he learned with astonishment that it was the opinion of the Army that the imputation of scandalous conduct, mentioned in a general order, referred to him, and asking if such was the intention of the Commander-in-chief.

Gen. Scott replied that the order clearly expressed that he meant to apply the imputation to the author of the letter signed "Leonidas."

Gen. Worth rejoined, and said he did not consider the answer satisfactory.—Gen. Scott replied that he could not be more explicit. He had nothing to do with the suspicions of others, and, if he had valid information of the authorship, he would prosecute the parties before a court martial.

Gen. Worth replied that he supposed the Commander regarded him as not deserving a satisfactory answer, and, feeling himself aggrieved, he should appeal to the President. He concluded by accusing Scott of acting in a manner unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

Gen. Scott then ordered Worth under arrest, for behaving with contempt and disrespect towards the Commander-in-chief.

Deluge at Massillon, Ohio.

The State Reservoir, a feeder to the Canal, about two miles from Massillon, Ohio, and 90 feet above it, was opened on the 23d ult. and completely deluged the town, causing a great destruction of houses and goods, amounting to \$150,000, and doing a great deal of damage to the canal. It covered nearly 1000 acres; the body of water was large and deep, and made the country adjacent sickly; and it is thought the people interested destroyed it, regardless of the consequences to Massillon, and damage to the public works.

Another Contribution to Science.

Messrs. Andrews & Boyl are publishing, in the Anglo-Saxon, a series of articles on "Phonetics, or The General principles of the Pronunciation of all Languages," from the pen of Herr Zbiedel Hauritz, a distinguished German philologist, now on a visit to this country.—Herr Hauritz has devoted many years to the investigation of this subject, having resided in various countries with a view to making the most extensive observations upon all the phenomena of human speech, and acquiring a practical knowledge of the languages of Europe and Asia.

This treatise, though bearing the indubitable marks of profound learning, such as we have seldom had the pleasure of seeing exhibited in this country, is nevertheless written in a style of extreme simplicity and adaptation to the common comprehension, worthy of admiration. Judging from those portions of the treatise which we have been able to peruse, we should say that this series of articles, alone, would be of far more value to any reader interested in the study of his own language, or engaged in acquiring a foreign one, than the yearly subscription price of the Anglo-Saxon.—N. York Tribune.

The mercury was down to 15° last night—this morning 19°.